APRIL. 1782. THE NUMB. 2703.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1782.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

An ACT *to raise effective Supplies for the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two.*

SECT. 1. WHEREAS the United States of *America*, in Congress assembled, have, by their resolution of the thirtieth of *October*, demanded of the several States in union such effective supplies, as may enable them to carry on the war with vigour and effect, and improve our late successes into a full establishment of independence and peace: AND WHEREAS it is the desire of the Representatives of the Freemen of this State to comply with the said resolutions:

SECT. 2. *Therefore be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of* Pennsylvania, *in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same,* That the sum of *Four hundred and twenty thousand two hundred and ninety-seven pounds and fifteen shillings*, being the quota required of this State, be raised, levied, collected and paid for the year One thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, in four equal payments; the first payment to be made on the first day of *July* next ensuing, and the second at the expiration of three months thereafter, and so on at the end of every three months thereafter, until the whole sum is paid. And the same shall be levied, assessed and raised in the city of *Philadelphia*, and the several counties of this State, according to the method and proportions following; that is to say,

For the city and county of *Philadelphia*, the sum of *One hundred and thirty-nine thousand two hundred and forty-five pounds and four shillings.*

For the county of *Bucks*, the sum of *Twenty-seven thousand five hundred and forty-one pounds and nine shillings.*

For the county of *Chester*, the sum of *Forty-four thousand two hundred and ten pounds and sixteen shillings.*

For the county of *Lancaster*, the sum of *Fifty-nine thousand eight hundred and thirty-four pounds and ten shillings.*

For the county of *York*, the sum of *Thirty three thousand three hundred and thirty-five pounds and fourteen shillings.*

For the county of *Berks*, the sum of *Thirty thousand and ninety-three pounds and thirteen shillings.*

For the county of *Cumberland*, the sum of *Thirty-one thousand three hundred and thirty-two pounds and fifteen shillings.*

For the county of *Northampton*, the sum of *Seventeen thousand three hundred and twenty-four pounds and two shillings.*

For the county of *Bedford*, the sum of *Nine thousand four hundred and ninety-seven pounds and eight shillings.*

For the county of *Northumberland*, the sum of *Eleven thousand seven hundred and thirty-two pounds and two shillings.*

For the county of *Westmoreland*, the sum of *Eight thousand and seventy-five pounds and one shilling.*

And for the county of *Washington*, the sum of *Eight thousand and seventy-five pounds and one shilling.*

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Commissioners of the city and county of *Philadelphia*, and of every county of this State, or any two of them, shall meet together on or before *Monday*, the fifteenth day of *April* next, at their usual place of meeting in the city and in their several counties, and then and there issue their warrants, under their hands and seals, to the township, ward or district Assessors of each township, ward or district, within their respective counties, requiring them, the said Assessors, to notify the freemen of their several townships, wards or districts, by public advertisement, to meet and choose two freeholders of their proper district, to assist the said Assessor in laying and assessing the taxes required within the present year; and also requiring the said Assessors to demand of all and every taxable inhabitant, residing within their respective townships, wards or districts, a full and true account of all their estate, real and personal, within this State, made taxable by this act, and in what county situate. Of which the said Assessors shall make fair and true returns in writing to the said Commissioners, on a certain day to be by the said Commissioners appointed; and of the names and surnames of the said two assisting freeholders so chosen by each township, ward or district; and of all and every the taxable inhabitants and single freemen within their respective townships, wards or districts, together with their trades, professions or occupations, and offices and posts of profit. And if any person or persons shall neglect or refuse to give a return of their taxable property when required as aforesaid, every such person or persons so neglecting or refusing shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum equal to the tax at which such person or persons shall be rated by this act, to be levied and collected by the Collector of the proper township, by virtue of a special warrant, which the Commissioners, or any two of them, are hereby authorised and required to grant, and the same shall be paid into the Treasury of this Commonwealth.

SECT. 4. And in order that the taxes hereby directed to be imposed may be truly laid and levied, and for the better detecting of frauds and concealments of taxable property, *Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Assessors and Commissioners, or any of them, or any other person authorized by the Board of Commissioners, and they are hereby enjoined and required to use their best endeavours, to inform themselves of all taxable property concealed or refused to be returned; and for that purpose they may search all public records within their respective counties, or in the city of *Philadelphia*, as the case may require; and all officers having care or charge of such records are hereby enjoined and required to be aiding and assisting in such searches, and to grant to every such Assessor or Commissioner, or any other person authorized by the Board of Commissioners, free access, at all proper times, to the said public records, for the above purpose, without fee or reward.

SECT. 5. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person shall neglect or refuse to make return of all and every tract or parcel of land he or she shall possess within this State, to the Assessor of the place where such person shall dwell or reside, all such lands so omitted shall be liable and subject to be charged with all such taxes the next or any subsequent assessment, which the same lands ought to have been charged with, had they been duly assessed as by this act is directed, together with the penalty herein before mentioned for refusing or neglecting to make return of their taxable property, when duly required. And if any such tract or parcel of land so returned shall be situate out of the city or county where such person and Assessor shall dwell, then the Commissioners of the city or such county, or some one of them, shall, as soon as conveniently may be, transmit a copy of such return to the Commissioners of the county where the land shall lie.

SECT. 6. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person shall wilfully conceal, in the returns which he or she shall make to the township, district or ward Assessor, any part of his or her personal property, made taxable by this act, with intent to screen the same from taxation, the person so concealing shall pay four-fold taxes on all property so concealed; and the money arising thereupon, over and above the taxes which such property ought to have yielded, shall be paid to the Supervisors of the highways of such township, district or ward, for and towards repairing the public roads and highways within the same; and that any of the inhabitants of such township, ward or district, who shall be a competent witness in other cases, shall be a sufficient witness to prove such concealment.

SECT. 7. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That when the Commissioners of any county shall receive the return of the Assessors, as before directed, they, or any two of them, shall forthwith proceed to quota the several townships, wards and districts in the city of *Philadelphia*, and the several counties of this State, in proportion to the quantity and quality of the property returned as aforesaid.

SECT. 8. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Commissioners of the several counties within this State shall, within six days after quotaing the townships, wards or districts as aforesaid, furnish the Assessor of each township, ward or district, with a true and fair transcript of the quota or sum of money charged upon and demanded from such township, ward or district, to which such Assessor doth belong. And they, the said Commissioners, or any two of them, are hereby enjoined and required to appoint one or more Assessors and Assistant Freeholders, as the case may require, in case of removal by death, disability, refusal or neglect to serve, of the present Assessors, or where the townships, wards or districts neglect to elect such Assessor or Assistant Freeholders.

SECT. 9. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Assessor of each township, ward or district, with the two Assistant Freeholders of the proper township, ward or district, shall, immediately after the said Assessor shall become possessed of the quota or sum of money charged as aforesaid by the Commissioners, assess the same equally and impartially on all and every person and persons, and on all the estates, real and personal, within their respective townships, wards and districts, made taxable by this act, and shall make return thereof to the said Commissioners before the expiration of ten days.

SECT. 10. *And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the following enumerated articles shall be and are hereby made taxable, and no other, viz. The time of servitude of all bound servants above the age of fourteen years; all Negroe and Mulattoe slaves above the age of twelve years; all horses, mares and horned cattle above three years old; sheep; plate; coaches, berlins, landaus, chariots, calashes, chaises, caravans, riding-chairs, and other carriages kept by any person for his or her own use, and for the purposes of travelling or pleasure; all lands held by deed, warrant, location or improvement; houses and lots of ground and ground rents; all grist-mills, saw-mills, fulling-mills, slitting and rolling-mills, hemp-mills, oil-mills, snuff-mills and paper-mills; all forges, furnaces, bloomeries, distilleries, sugar-houses, malt-houses, breweries, tan-yards and ferries; wares and merchandize; and all offices and posts of profit; and all professions, trades and occupations.

SECT. 11. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all and every the enumerated articles aforesaid of real and personal property shall be valued at and for so much, *bona fide*, as they are worth or would sell for, and such a rate or rates shall be assessed and levied thereon, as will amount to the sum of money quotaed upon the city of *Philadelphia* and the several counties of this State.

SECT. 12. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the sums of money raised by virtue of this act in the city and county of *Philadelphia*, and the several counties of this State, shall not be deemed or held as the exact proportion of the said city and counties, but the same shall hereafter be correctly and finally adjusted and ascertained by the Legislature of this State, according to the returns of property to be laid, by virtue of this act, before the General Assembly.

SECT. 13. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every single freeman, who at the time of assessing any tax imposed by this act is or shall be of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, and has been out of his apprenticeship nine months, shall pay a sum not exceeding *Six Pounds*, nor under *Three Pounds*. And that all offices and posts of profit, trades, occupations and professions, that of ministers of the gospel of all denominations and school-masters only excepted, shall be rated at the discretion of the township, ward or district Assessors, and two Assistant Freeholders of the proper township, ward or district, having due regard to the profits arising from them.

SECT. 14. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be lawful for the township Assessor, when taking the said return, to demand security of any single freeman or sojourner within his township, ward or district, for the amount of the largest tax of freemen or sojourners in this act mentioned, and upon his or their refusing to enter sufficient security, or paying the said tax, the said Assessor is hereby authorised to take the body of the said freeman or sojourner before the nearest justice, who is hereby authorised to commit him or them to the common goal of the county, there to remain for the space of one month, or until he enters such security, or pays the tax.

SECT. 15. And for the better discovery of single freemen, inmates or sojourners, intended by this act to be taxed, *Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every householder in this State shall, upon demand of any Assessor of his or her township, ward or district, give an account of the names and occupations of such persons as shall sojourn or lodge in their respective houses, under the penalty of *Thirty Pounds*, to be recovered and applied to and for the repairs of the public highways of the said township, ward or district, as aforesaid.

SECT. 16. And whereas divers owners of lands whereon

[*For the remainder turn to the Fourth Page.*]

TO THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA.

CASTING my eye over a former publication (the Crisis, No. 9) on the loss of Charlestown, I was tempted to introduce this address by a quotation from the first paragraph of that number, as it appeared to me exceedingly applicable to the present circumstances of the country.

"Had America pursued her advantages with half the spirit "she resisted her misfortunes, she would before now have been a "conquering and a peaceful people; but lulled in the lap of soft "tranquility, she rested on her hopes, and adversity only could "convulse her into action."

This hath been the character of America in every part, and in every state and stage of the contest. Warmed by a love of liberty, and provoked by a sense of injuries, she encountered danger without fear, and misfortune without despondency: But no sooner was the point accomplished, than she returned with folded arms to rest, and seemed to wait with patience for new disasters.—Yet there is one reflection to be drawn from this character and conduct that is worth attending to, which is, that it is the sign and the natural effect of right principles, but not of right policy. Misfortune ever separates men in a bad cause, and unites them in a good one. The former are industrious only while they are prosperous, the latter while they are distressed. The one acts from impulse, the other from contrivance; and the whole mode and progress of their conduct, and their times of rest and action, are the reverse of each other.

But as we have learned knowledge from misfortune, let us likewise learn it from mistake; and wisely add for once, if we never do it again, the ardour of adversity to the strength of victory. Let us combine the glowing powers of resolute resistance with the tranquil advantages which conquest bestows; and render the present year as superior in system, as the latter was splendid in success.

The progress and revolution of our domestic circumstances are as extraordinary as the revolution itself. We began with paper, and we end with gold and silver. We sat out with parties, and we are approaching to unity. The strength, the property, and even the fashion of the country, are confederated in her support. Like robust and healthy youth, she hath shook off the agues of the winter, and steps forward with constitutional bloom and vigour. By suffering distresses, she hath learned both to bear and to prevent them; and the experience of every day, whether drawn from good fortune or from bad, whether from wisdom or mistake, hath added something to her cause, and much to her judgment.

From this general state of circumstances I shall proceed to more particular matters.

In my last publication I stated the yearly expence of the war, namely, eight millions of dollars; the nature of the union by which the States are bound together; and the propriety of keeping the taxes for the defence of the country separate from the expences of government; the right of the people to be regularly informed of the monies received and expended; and the duty of the country to provide its several quotas.—Government and the people do not in America constitute distinct bodies. They are one, and their interest the same. Members of Congress, members of Assembly, or Council, or by any other name they may be called, are only a selected part of the people. They are the representatives of majesty, but not majesty itself. That dignity exists inherently in the universal multitude, and, though it may be delegated, cannot be alienated. Their estates and property are subject to the same taxation with those they represent, and there is nothing they can do, that will not equally affect themselves as well as others. If they call for supplies, they call on themselves in common with the country. Their situation enables them to know the more secret circumstances of things, and that such or such revenues are necessary for the security and defence of their constituents, and the accomplishment of the great object for which they are chosen. And here the distinction ends.

The furnishing ourselves with right ideas, and the accustoming ourselves to right habits of thinking, have a powerful effect in strengthening and cementing the mind of the country and freeing it from the danger of partial or mistaken notions. It is not all the ardour which the love of liberty can inspire, nor the utmost fortitude which the most heroic virtue can create, that will of themselves make us successful conquerors. We must come down to order, system and method, and go through the cool and judicious, as well as the animating and elevated parts of patriotism. Method is to natural power, what slight is to human strength, without which a giant would lose his labour, and a country waste its force.

At the commencement of the war much political wisdom was not absolutely necessary. The high spirit of the country in a great measure supplied its place, and the printing-presses furnished the means. They became our Peru and Mexico, and as we wanted we drew them forth. Any body of men might at that time have carried on the war, who had resolution enough to proceed; because the difficulties of finance were then unknown, and the money came created to their hands. But those times are changed, and there is now a call on the wisdom and judgment, as well as on the firmness and patriotism of the country. Our situation is such, that the more it is understood the better it will appear; and with the means in our power, we want nothing but the united disposition to employ them.

When America resolved on independance, and determined to be free, she naturally included within that resolution all the means, whether of men or money, necessary to effect it. She had laid herself out for greater sufferings, and more expence and loss, than she has hitherto experienced, except in Carolina and Georgia. The idea of getting rich had not in those days an existance. All she expected was to live, and all she hoped for was to be free. She had resolved to abandon her habitations, to desert her towns, and to form new settlements in the wilderness, rather than submit. There was no condition to which her imagination could extend, that was not preferable to the oppressions that threatened her; and the experience of several years has shewn her opinion just, and proved her resolution firm.

Yet while the war was carried on by the mass of general opa

position, the business of the country got deranged. Agriculture, trade and commerce became neglected, and something like poverty began to appear. Yet the resolution suffered no abatement, and their losses served to provoke them the higher. But experience has shewn that the way to enrich a country, and render it systematically formidable, is to give every possible rest to the inhabitants, that they may follow their various occupations undisturbed. A man who is harrassed about, either by the inroads of the enemy, or by marching to oppose them, soon suffers more by loss of time and the neglect of his affairs, than what a portion of taxes sufficient for his defence would amount to. And therefore it is to the good of the whole, as well as to the interest of the individual, that every one, who can, sets himself down to his business, and contributes his quota of taxes as one of the first duties he owes to his family, to himself, and to his country. Every amusement ought to be dispenced with, every indulgence curtailed, and every possible œconomy practised, both public and private, until a revenue sufficient for the protection and good of the country is obtained, and the debt to public justice satisfied.

I have no idea of that kind of policy which ends in expence, disappointment and disgrace; and those have ever been and ever will be the consequence of deficient and unequal revenues. America has resolved to defend herself, and to support her independance at all hazards and events. Every man's portion of that charge becomes his debt of honour, interest and happiness; and to see any one indulging himself at home while that portion is unpaid, and the soldier who defends him suffering in the field, is the highest dishonour a man can undergo.

It is pity but some other word beside taxation had been devised for so noble and extraordinary an occasion, as the protection of liberty and the establishment of an independant world. We have given to a popular subject an unpopular name, and injured the service by a wrong assemblage of ideas. A man would be ashamed to be told that he signed a petition, praying that he might pay *less* than his share of the public expence, or that those who had trusted the public might never receive their money; yet he does the same thing when he petitions against taxation, and the only difference is, that by taking shelter under the name, he seems to conceal the meanness he would otherwise blush at. Is it popular to pay our debts, to do justice, to defend an injured and insulted country, to protect the aged and the infant, and to give to Liberty a land to live in? then must taxation, as the means by which those things are to be done, be popular likewise.

But to take a more local view of matters. Why has the back country been ravaged by the repeated incursions of the enemy and the Indians, but from the inability of the revenue to provide means for their protection? And yet the inhabitants of those countries were among the first to petition against taxation. In so doing, they eventually prayed for their own destruction, and, unhappily for them, their prayer was answered. Their quota of taxes would have been trifling, compared with their losses, and, what is still worse, their domestic sorrows. Alas! how unwisely, how unfeelingly, does a man argue, when he puts the safety of his family in competition with his tax.

There is so much of the honour, interest and independance of America staked upon taxation, that the subject must to every reflective mind make a strong impression. As we are now circumstanced, it is the criterion of public spirit; the touchstone of our good affections; and he who pays it the instant it is called for, does more for his country's good than the loudest talker in America. In vain are all our huzzas for liberty, without accompanying them with solid support. They will neither fill the soldier's belly, nor cloathe his back, they will neither pay the public creditors, nor purchase our supplies. They are well enough in their places, and though they are the effusion of our hearts, they are no part of our substance.

The Assembly of this State, Pennsylvania, have unanimously gone through the bill for raising the sum of 1,120,000 Dollars, being their quota for the year: And, as an example worthy both of notice and imitation, the oppressed and distressed State of South-Carolina, notwithstanding the severity of its fate, has already done the same. Those people know, by woeful experience, the value of defence, and that the inconvenience of struggling with a tax for the protection of the country is not to be named, in competition with the losses they have borne, and the sorrows and sufferings they have undergone.

However inconvenient the tax may be, we know it can last but for a time. Our expences will cease with the war, and our taxation in consequence. But while the war continues, and so great a part of every thing that is dear and valuable to a country depends upon her revenue, I shall consider and treat taxation as a popular good. When the war shall be over, the case will be totally altered, and my language, if I then speak at all, will be entirely different. Besides, America is a new character in the universe. She started with a cause divinely right, and struck at an object vast and valuable. Her reputation for political integrity, perseverance, fortitude, and all the manly excellencies, stands high in the world, and it would be a thousand pities that, with those happy introductions into life, she suffered the least spot or blot to fall upon her *moral* fame. Never let it be said, that the country who could do what America has done, defrauded the widow and the orphan of their property, and the soldier of his pay.

The tax will be attended with some inconvenience; but what is inconvenience, when compared with distress and the ruin and plunderings of an enemy. How many things of far greater inconvenience has America already undergone, nay, even flourished in the midst of, which she once thought impossible to be borne. I hold taxation, which is to be applied to her own defence and her own good, one of the lightest of her difficulties, when considered with those which were occasioned by the want of it. We have several times been on the crisis of destruction by the insufficiency of our public revenues, and the heart of America would have ached with concern and sorrow, could she at all times have known what her exact situation has been. It is now the only point we have to attend to, nay it is the only one that is worth attending to; for let us accomplish this, and the rest will follow; and that consolation which every man's mind will feel, at knowing that the public Treasury is furnished with an ability of providing for the defence of the country, will amply recompence the difficulties he may go through, and the endeavours he may make, in paying in his allotted share. We shall be freed from the just murmurs of the suffering soldier; our eyes and ears will be no longer shocked with tales of slighted faith and suspected credit; and the face our public, and of consequence of our private affairs, will wear a new and satisfied countenance. The idea, *that the country cannot bear it*, is a reproach upon her honour and firmness. She has borne ten times as much. Her fortitude and her principles have been tried in a thousand instances of severer fortune; and it is a paradox not to be explained, and which ought to be exploded, that the people whom no force or misfortune could conquer, no temptation seduce, should, at the summit of success, trepan themselves into destruction by an ignoble and impolitic covetousness.

Let us be, in every respect, such a nation as we ought to be, and shew to the enemy that it is no more in her power to conquer us by system than by arms. The purse of America, with œconomy, is longer than that of Britain, managed as it is by corruption and extravagance. The people of America are not a poor people, why should they appear so. We hurt our credit, our honour, our reputation in the world, by proclaiming ourselves what we are not, and give encouragement to the enemy to prolong the war, by holding out an idea of our want of money to carry it on. It is easy to see by the complexion of the New-York papers, that the present spirited exertions of the country to keep her public treasury supplied have wounded the last hopes of the enemy. It is a blow they never expected America to give, and their astonishment is as great as their despair.

It is a remark, worth making, that the people have always been a step forwarder than their representatives. There never was a backwardness in the country to do its part, when the part to be done became known and understood. National money matters are naturally attended with a degree of intricacy, which renders them not so easily comprehended as those which are more simple and obvious. Those of America have, from the fluctuating state of the former currency, been involved in new and original difficulties, and it required much judicious management to bring them right, and a vigorous exertion in the country afterwards to keep them so.

The present condition of our money matters, as concisely as they can be stated, is as follows:

There is a large sum due to persons who have lent their money to the Loan-Office, and to those who have otherwise trusted the public. Those debts are to be ascertained and proved, and the money arising from the impost duty of five per cent. on all imported goods is to be applied as a fund for the payment of the interest and principal, until the whole of them shall be discharged. This is the provision made for our debts already contracted, and when once the interest on them shall be regularly drawn, and the principal put into a train for payment, they will become as valuable as bond debts.

The sum of eight millions of dollars, which is apportioned out to be raised by the United States, is for the maintenance and other expences of the army, and to defray the government charges of the continent. If this sum is compared with the immense expence which Britain is at, the difference will appear exceedingly striking. She is obliged to raise upwards of ninety millions of dollars in taxes and loans every year, to do what we can accomplish, with ready money and frugality, for eight millions. So great is the contrast between a country sunk in corruption and extravagance, and one whose object is founded in just principles, and her plans regulated by good management.

But the difference may be carried still further. When the war shall cease with us, our taxes for that purpose will cease with it. We know they cannot now last for any long time; whereas the taxes in Britain being laid on only for the purpose of paying the interest, and never the principal of her debts, must continue for ever.

The publishing the sums of money received from each State, and expended on their united account, will be attended with several good effects. It will give satisfaction, which is a necessary object in national concerns. It will create emulation, and detect delinquency. The opener and fairer public business is transacted, the better it succeeds. Where no fraud is intended, there can be no occasion for concealment, and it is not only necessary that measures should be just, but that every body should know them to be so.

A few days will now carry us to the period of seven years war, and so extraordinary is the case, that instead of the country becoming poor and exhausted, she is grown rich and plentiful. There has been a singular fate attended all our wants, for whenever we imagined we should be ruined, by not having something which could not be done without, it arrived, as if of itself, just time enough to prevent the mischief. The last remarkable instance was in the influx of hard money, almost at the very moment when the paper currency failed, by which the circumstances of public and private business are so materially improved, that matters cannot go wrong, if we set heartily about what is right.

COMMON SENSE.

BOSTON, *March* 21.

Extract of a letter lately received from Connecticut.

"The merchants of New-York, and their associates in a number of these States, employ every kind of means for conveying British goods through this continent. We see by the New-York Gazettes, and by divers letters from that city, that it's inhabitants are enraged at the late resolves of Congress for the confiscation of English merchandize: This is one proof that these resolutions have struck them in a most sensible part. In truth, if we could but agree to do what is in our power towards ruining the commerce of England, should we not cut off an arm of this tyrannical power, and have more hope of speedily reducing her to the terms which form the object of the present war. But this, plain as it is, the private interest of some of our pretended patriots will not allow them to see. Instead of assisting Congress in the execution of such resolves, they assist the enemy, without reflecting that every piece of goods they purchase of them, puts them in a condition of arming so many men against us. In the beginning of this glorious revolution, associations for non-importation were formed; the merchants, the farmers, the women combined together against the English commerce. The students of some of our colleges distinguished themselves *by the most spirited resolutions*. At this day, when we are at open war, associations are formed for the importation of those very merchandizes which we had prohibited in a time of peace. There is not even so much mystery preserved in this case, as is commonly employed in a contraband trade. There are regular magazines established now on, or not far from the lines; the English manufactures are sold in them openly. It is pretended that not more is sold to the same person than amounts to five pounds; as if there were not an hundred ways of eluding this ridiculous regulation; and as if a commerce which is criminal when it amounts to six pounds, must be innocent when it is only for five. We have waggons loaded with flour and other provision, which pass without disguise to New-York, and to which the enemy allows, we may well suppose, all possible facility. Thus, for the profit of some avaricious individuals, we support ourselves an hostile garrison, from which we may before long expect a visit to burn our towns and massacre the defenceless inhabitants. There are stage-waggons which regularly carry purchasers to the lines of the enemy, and bring us back their merchandize. Sometimes indeed these fraudulent dealers have modesty enough to disguise their importations; but if they perceive a danger of being discovered, they immediately go themselves to give information of the fraud, and the law adjudges to them the confiscated goods. If in any State there are persons zealous for the public good, who watch in order to inform, the smugglers, like so many harpies, unite to harrass them, to injure their reputation, and by every trouble and distress in their power, to discourage them from acting the part of honor and fidelity to their country. We hear of such kind of injustice to the common interest of the United States from various quarters: Of British manufactures arriving among us, not only from neutral ports, but from different posts of the enemy; of vessels going from these States and finding their way to England, and then returning to us with the goods of that country; a late instance of which, at Nantucket, I have heard mentioned with particular indignation. There is in these things a complicated and a most attrocious injury to our bleeding country: Our own honor is wounded at the same time that the strength of our enemies is increased, and their cruelty towards us encouraged. In what humiliating attitude does such a conduct place us before the whole world; to our friends and allies, and even to our enemies. Have not these States, with all their boasted character, men of sufficient wisdom or firmness to frame laws for prevention of so fatal an evil? Or are there no men to be found, of integrity and courage to execute such laws? Have we lost a sense of injury as well as a sense of honour? And shall we go on to put weapons into the hands of an enemy, whose mode of warfare speaks at once the most inhuman rage against us, and the utmost contempt of us? Excuse me that I have run to so great a length upon this subject; it indeed impresses me deeply; and if it does not also impress the minds of my fellow citizens, and engage them to unite in carrying the honorable and manly resolutions of Congress into an happy effect, I cannot forbear being anxious for the dangers to which we are exposed, as well as weeping at the loss of our virtue and reputation."

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 3.

A letter from Baltimore mentions the arrival there of a vessel from the West-Indies, after a short passage, which brings accounts of the landing of 5000 of his most Christian Majesty's forces on the island of Antigua, and also of the blockade of 18 ships of the line at that island by the Count de Grasse, with a far superior force.

The following paragraph is taken from the Virginia Gazette, dated the 23d of March:

"A ship is arrived in York river with dispatches from "Count de Grasse to his Excellency General Count Ro-"chambeau, giving an account of the taking of St. Kitt's "and Nevis with 3000 land forces. She also brings an ac-"count of the naval action between the French and British "fleets, in which the latter lost the Gibraltar of 80 guns "blown up, one sunk, one ran aground, and one taken, "together with two frigates, three sloops of war, and 115 "transports.

A letter from a gentleman in Richmond to his friend here contains the same accounts; but we must wait for a confirmation before we give them to our readers as authentic.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1782. A. M.

ON MOTION,

The Bill, intituled "An Act for guarding and defending the "Navigation in the Bay and River *Delaware*, and for other Pur-"poses therein mentioned," was read the second time, and debated by paragraphs;

Ordered, That the same be transcribed for a third reading, and in the mean time printed for public consideration.

Extract from the Minutes,

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Assembly.

An ACT *for guarding and defending the Navigation in the Bay and River* Delaware, *and for other Purposes therein mentioned.*

WHEREAS the trade of the port of *Philadelphia* hath of late been much annoyed, by the privateers and boats of the enemy cruizing in *Delaware* Bay, and the neighbourhood thereof, whereby many vessels have been captured, as well of those going out and returning from sea, as of the bay and river craft, plying between the city of *Philadelphia* and the States of *New-Jersey* and *Delaware*, to the great loss of many individuals, and the manifest injury of the trade and revenue of this State:

AND WHEREAS it is expedient and necessary that an armed force should be provided and supported, to protect and facilitate commerce, by guarding and defending the navigation in the said bay and river, and the neighbourhood thereof, and that suitable funds should be appropriated for the expence thereof:

Be it enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, *in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same,* That be appointed Commissioners to purchase, or otherwise procure, equip, man, and to arm, furnish, support and manage such suitable vessel or vessels, as to them shall seem proper and fitting for the protection and defence of the navigation in and near the said bay and river; which armament, or such part thereof as they shall think necessary, shall be continued and kept in service for so long a time, during the present war, as they shall think necessary, or till otherwise directed by the General Assembly.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Commissioners shall report to the Supreme Executive Council, every such vessel or vessels as they shall have so purchased, or procured and equipped for the service aforesaid; and the Supreme Executive Council are hereby authorised and directed to appoint the proper officers for such vessel or vessels.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That each and every of the said Commissioners shall, before he enters upon the duties of his appointment, take the following oath or affirmation of office, viz.

I, *A. B.* do swear or affirm, that I will well and truly execute and perform the several duties enjoined and prescribed by the Act, intituled "An Act for guarding and defending the Navigation in "the Bay and River *Delaware*, and for other purposes therein "mentioned."

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Commissioners shall, as often they shall be ordered and directed by the Supreme Executive Council, lay before the said Executive Council a state of their proceedings in the execution of their office; and also an account of their receipts and expenditures, accompanied with suitable documents and vouchers.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the monies arising from the tonnage on vessels, by virtue of an Act, intituled "An Act appointing Wardens for the port of *Philadel-*"*phia*, and for other purposes therein mentioned," passed the twenty-sixth day of *February*, in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-three, except so much thereof as shall be necessary for the purposes mentioned in the said act, to be ascertained from time to time by the Supreme Executive Council, and the monies which have arisen since the day of and which shall hereafter arise from the duties collected and to be collected by virtue of an Act, intituled "An Act for an Impost "on Goods, Wares and Merchandize, imported into this State," passed the twenty third day of *December*, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, be, and they are hereby declared to be appropriated for and towards a fund for defraying the expence of procuring and maintaining such armament aforesaid, and shall continue to be applied to that purpose, and to no other, any former appropriation thereof notwithstanding, for so long a time as the said Commissioners shall think proper to continue such armament, or till otherwise directed by the General Assembly, and until the expence thereof, and the debts which shall have been contracted therefor, shall be fully paid and satisfied out of the same, together with such other funds as are or shall be appropriated to that purpose.

AND WHEREAS the funds herein before mentioned may be insufficient to enable the said Commissioners to raise the sum necessary to provide the said armament so speedily as may be requisite, and the merchants and traders have signified their willingness to submit to a further impost on the importation of goods for this salutary purpose, *Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That from and after the there shall be raised, collected and paid, upon all goods, wares and merchandize imported into this State (except on common salt, salt-petre, gunpowder, lead, shot, prize goods brought in for condemnation, and goods, wares and merchandize of the growth, produce and manufacture of any of the United States of *America*) in addition to and besides the duties or imposts made payable by the aforesaid Act, intituled "An Act for an impost on goods, wares and merchandize "imported into this State," passed the twenty-third day of *December*, One thousand seven hundred and eighty, a farther impost or duty, equal to the impost or duty in the said act mentioned and directed to be received; that is to say, upon every gallon of rum, brandy, and other spirituous liquors, *Two-pence*; upon every gallon of *Madeira* wine, *Four-pence*; upon every gallon of other wine, *Two-pence*; upon all wines in bottles, *Six pence per* dozen bottles; upon every hundred weight of unrefined sugar, *One Shilling*; upon every hundred weight of loaf sugar, *One Shilling and Six-pence*; upon every gallon of molasses, *One Penny*; upon every hundred weight of coffee, *One Shilling*; upon every pound of green

tea, *Six-pence*; upon every pound of bohea and other tea, *One Penny*; upon all other goods and merchandize (except as before excepted) *One per Centum* upon the value thereof, to be aſcertained as in and by the ſaid act is mentioned and directed.

And to the end that the additional duties hereby impoſed may be duly collected and paid, *Be it further enacted and declared*, That all the powers and authorities, and the penalties, regulations and directions, given and expreſſed in and by the ſaid act, intituled "An Act for an impoſt on goods, wares and merchandize, im-"ported into this State," ſhall be and they are hereby extended and made applicable to the collection of the further duties hereby impoſed, as fully and amply, to all intents and purpoſes, as if the ſame was herein repeated and enumerated.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid Commiſſioners to procure on loan ſuch ſum and ſums of money as they ſhall find neceſſary and can procure (not exceeding in the whole *Twenty-five Thouſand Pounds*) to be repaid, with intereſt, out of the produce of the ſaid funds; and the Commiſſioners are hereby authoriſed to draw, from time to time, as they ſhall find occaſion, out of the hands of the Collectors, the monies ariſing from the duties herein appropriated, and apply the ſame to the re-payment of the monies ſo borrowed, or to ſuch other purpoſes, within the meaning of this act, as they ſhall think expedient. And the Collector of the ſaid duties is hereby directed to make payment as aforeſaid to the ſaid Commiſſioners, the directions contained in any former act or acts to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And in order to enable the ſaid Commiſſioners to borrow or procure upon loan ſuch ſum or ſums of money, as may be neceſſary for carrying into execution the ſervice herein directed, *Be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That all and every contract, which they ſhall find it neceſſary to make in that reſpect, ſhall be and is declared to be hereby fully ratified and confirmed, and that the funds herein before aſſigned ſhall be mortgaged and pledged for the re-payment of all ſuch monies ſo to be borrowed and expended, until the whole ſhall be fully paid.

Provided nevertheleſs, That no premium or intereſt ſhall be allowed for any ſuch monies, which ſhall amount to above *Six per Cent. per Annum*.

Provided alſo, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the additional duties hereby impoſed and laid ſhall continue no longer than, in conjunction with the other duties hereby appropriated, they ſhall produce a ſufficient ſum to diſcharge the loan herein before mentioned and ſpecified.

AND WHEREAS it is proper to aſcertain what proportion of the prize money, which may ariſe from captures which may be made by the ſaid armament, or any part thereof, ſhall be given to the officers, mariners and marines employed therein.

Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That there ſhall be reſerved to the uſe of the State, one half the nett proceeds of the prize money which ſhall ariſe from captures made by the ſaid armament, or any part thereof, of all veſſels, goods and condemnable articles, except the body, tackle, apparel, furniture and appurtenances of cruiſing veſſels, not being merchant veſſels; and that the reſidue of the prize money ariſing from ſuch captures, as are not included in the ſaid exceptions, together with the whole of the nett proceeds of ſuch prizes as come within the ſaid exception, ſhall be paid to the officers, mariners, marines, and others employed in actual ſervice in the ſaid armament, in ſuch proportions as ſhall from time to time be agreed upon, by the articles of agreement made between the Agents, or Commiſſioners for conducting and managing the ſaid armament, and the ſaid officers, mariners and marines.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1782. A. M.

ON MOTION,

The Bill, intituled "A Supplement to the Act, intituled "An Act for regulating Navigation and Trade in this State," was read the ſecond time, and debated by paragraphs:

Ordered, That the ſame be tranſcribed for a third reading, and in the mean time printed for public conſideration.

Extract from the Minutes,
PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

A SUPPLEMENT to the Act, intituled "An Act for regulating Navigation and Trade in this State."

WHEREAS it is neceſſary, in time of war, to avoid ſtrengthening the hands of our enemies by conſuming their manufactures, and encouraging and increaſing their commerce, at the ſame time that it is expedient to promote and encourage a commercial intercourſe with our allies, and other nations in amity with us: And whereas the laws now exiſting have been found inſufficient for theſe ſalutary purpoſes, and in ſome inſtances inconvenient:

Be it enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, *in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame*, That, during the continuance of the preſent war between the United States of *America* and *Great-Britain*, no goods, wares or merchandize, of the growth, produce or manufacture of *Great-Britain*, or any of her dominions, except as herein after is excepted, ſhall be imported by land or water into this State; nor ſhall any goods, wares or merchandize, of any kind whatſoever, be imported into this State from *Great Britain*, or any of her dominions, on pain of confiſcation of all ſuch goods, wares and merchandize; one half thereof to the uſe of the informer or proſecutor, and the other half to the uſe of this Commonwealth, to be recovered either by ſeizure of ſuch goods in nature of an attachment and proſecution *in rem*, or by an action of debt againſt the importer for the value of ſuch goods, wares and merchandize, in any Court of Record in this State; provided, that ſuch action or proſecution be brought and commenced within ſix months from the time the cauſe ſhall have ariſen.

Provided always, That goods, wares and merchandize, taken as prize, and coming into any port in this Commonwealth for trial and condemnation, or *bona fide* purchaſed as ſuch in any port or place within the juriſdiction of the United States, and duly certified as herein after is directed, and goods, wares and merchandize, imported from any port or place in the dominions of *France*, *Spain* or the United Provinces, or other powers at open war with *Great-Britain*, ſhall not be liable to confiſcation, ſeizure or moleſtation, by virtue of this act.

AND WHEREAS it is expedient, as well to guard againſt the importation of goods of the growth, manufacture or produce of *Great-Britain*, or the dominions thereof, from neutral ports, and from ſuch of the United States as have not provided ſufficiently by law againſt the importation of *Britiſh* goods, as to encourage and protect the importation of ſuch goods as may be lawfully imported from ſuch ports, that the rules neceſſary to be obſerved in ſuch importations ſhould be clearly aſcertained and deſcribed.

Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That from and after the day of next, every Captain, Maſter or Commander of any ſhip or veſſel coming into any port in this State, to enter and diſcharge, from any neutral port or place, ſhall deliver to the Naval Officer, together with the manifeſt of the cargo of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, a certificate or certificates reſpecting every ſhipment or parcel of the goods, wares or merchandize imported in ſuch veſſel; which certificates reſpectively ſhall contain in ſubſtance the following requiſites; *to wit*, A liſt or account of the caſks, bales or packages of ſuch ſhipment or parcel of goods, with their reſpective marks and numbers, and a general account of the kinds, quantity and quality of the articles contained in each caſk, bale or package; and a declaration, on oath or affirmation, of the ſhipper or exporter of ſuch goods, wares and merchandize, that neither the ſame, nor any part or parcel thereof, are of the growth, produce or manufacture of *Great-Britain*, or of any dominion or territory thereunto belonging or appertaining; which oath or affirmation ſhall be adminiſtered by the principal officer of the Cuſtoms, or by a Notary Public, or by ſuch other officer in the port or place of ſhipment as ſhall be authorized by the government of the country to adminiſter oaths and affirmations, and authenticate teſtimony of the like nature; which oath or affirmation ſhall be certified under the hand and official ſeal of ſuch officer. And that, from and after the ſaid day of next, every Captain, Maſter or Commander of any ſhip or veſſel, coming into any port in this State as aforeſaid, from any other port in the United States, ſhall deliver to the Naval Officer, in like manner, ſuch certificate or certificates as are above required for goods coming from neutral ports; ſave only, that in caſe any part of the cargo of ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall be of the growth, produce or manufacture of *Great-Britain*, or of any of her dominions, it ſhall be certified under the hand and ſeal of the principal officer of the Cuſtoms, or of the Judge, Regiſter or Marſhal of the Court of Admiralty, either on the knowledge of ſuch officer, or on the oath or affirmation of the perſon ſhipping the goods, or of ſome other perſon of good reputation who may have knowledge thereof, that ſuch goods, wares and merchandize were taken as prize, and have been legally condemned as ſuch, or ſold by order of the Court of Admiralty.

And that all goods, wares and merchandize, imported into this State from and after the aforeſaid day of next, other than ſuch as are herein before excepted, not being accompanied by and included in ſuch certificate or certificates as aforeſaid, ſhall be liable to ſeizure and confiſcation as aforeſaid, as goods, wares or merchandize of the growth, produce or manufacture of *Great-Britain*, or the dominions thereof.

Provided nevertheleſs, That if, on proof of the claimant of ſuch goods that ſuch certificate or certificates have been obtained, and are loſt or deſtroyed by accident, or from other good cauſe it ſhall appear to the Court reaſonable and proper to grant farther time for the recovery of ſuch certificates, or for obtaining others in their ſtead, it ſhall and may be lawful for ſuch Court, having cognizance thereof, to grant ſuch farther reaſonable time as to the Court ſhall ſeem proper.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That ſo much of the Act, intituled "An Act for regulating Navigation and "Trade in this State," paſſed the tenth of *September*, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-eight, as is hereby altered and amended, be, and the ſame is hereby repealed.

*** The SALE of the City Lots, advertiſed to be held on the Third Inſtant, for the Redemption of the Bills of Credit of this State, &c. is poſtponed until Thurſday, the Eleventh Inſtant.

On SATURDAY, the 6th Inſtant,

Will be SOLD, by Public Vendue, at Lewis-Town,

The Hull of the Brigantine *Alexandria*,

Lately caſt away near that place, with the Guns, Anchors, Cables, Sails, Rigging, &c. ſaved from ſaid Brigantine.

April 1, 1782. ¶

JOHN KEAN,

At the SPINNING-WHEEL, on the corner of Market and Third-ſtreets, has

A FRESH and general aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, which he will ſell, wholeſale and retail, on the moſt reaſonable terms. [*Particulars in our next.*]

Juſt IMPORTED from France, Gottenburg and St. Thomas, and now OPENING, by

WILLIAM SITGREAVES,

At his STORE in Market-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, at the corner of Lætitia-court.

A large Aſſortment of DRY GOODS.

[*The Particulars in our next.*]

Philadelphia, March 26, 1782.

BY virtue of ſundry writs of *Levari Facias*, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 7th of April next, at the Coffee-Houſe, at ſix o'clock in the evening, a certain piece or lot of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Plumb-ſtreet, in Wicacoa, in the Southern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia (now called Southwark) containing in breadth on ſaid Plumb-ſtreet 15 feet 8 inches and a quarter, and in length 90 feet more or leſs; late the eſtate of Alexander Laird, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

Alſo to be Sold at ſaid time and place,

A CERTAIN meſſuage or tenement and lot of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Pine-ſtreet, at the diſtance of 155 feet eaſtward from Fourth ſtreet, containing in breadth on the ſaid ſtreet 17 feet, and in length or depth 160 feet to Union-ſtreet; bounded northward by the ſaid Union-ſtreet, which is 46 feet wide; eaſtward with part of the Alms-ſquare, of which this is part; ſouthward by Pine-ſtreet aforeſaid, and weſtward with a part of a larger lot or piece of ground, whereof this is part, ſubject to the payment of the yearly ſum of Nine Pounds One Shilling and Four-pence, to the Corporation of Contributors to the relief and employment of the poor in the city of Philadelphia; late the eſtate of John Rich, deceaſed.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

Alſo at the ſame time and place to be Sold,

A CERTAIN brick kitchen and piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Swanſon-ſtreet, in the diſtrict of Southwark, containing in breadth 20 feet, and in length about 90 feet, bounded ſouthward by John Pearce's ground, northward by ground late of James Reynolds, deceaſed, eaſtward by Swanſon-ſtreet aforeſaid, and weſtward by ground of the ſaid James Reynolds, deceaſed; late the eſtate of William Lawrence, deceaſed.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

Alſo at the ſame time and place to be Sold,

A CERTAIN brick meſſuage and lot of ground, in Wicacoa, now the diſtrict of Southwark, in Philadelphia county, and on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet continued beyond the city, containing in breadth on ſaid ſtreet 20 feet, and in length or depth 140 feet, bounded eaſtward with ſaid Front-ſtreet, northward by ground of John Tittermery, weſtward by ground belonging to the Swedes congregation, and ſouthward by ground intended to be granted to Peter January the elder, ſubject to a ground-rent of Forty Shillings per annum; late the eſtate of Thomas Buckley, and to be ſold by WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

THIRTY POUNDS Reward.

ON Sunday night, the 24th ult. the houſe of the ſubſcriber, Collector of Upper Dublin townſhip, near the Crooked Billet tavern, Philadelphia county, was forcibly broke open by four armed men, and robbed of Sixty-three Pounds and ſome Shillings, ſpecie, and One Hundred and Fifty or Sixty Pounds State money, belonging to the public. One of them appeared to be an elderly man, with grey hair, and a brown coat; one other of them a young man, with black hair; the other two were chunky well ſet men, about 30 years of age, with cloth leggings on, and one of them of a ſandy complexion. The above reward will be given for apprehending the robbers and the caſh, or one fourth part for either of them, by ¶

March 27, 1782. ISAAC HUMPHRY, Collector.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN YOUNG, late of Vincent townſhip, Cheſter county, Iron Maſter, deceaſed, are requeſted to diſcharge their reſpective ballances without further notice; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in for payment, to SUSANNA YOUNG, Executrix.

¶ JOHN RALSTON, } Executors.
Vincent, March 27, 1782. HENRY FISICK, }

Philadelphia Manufacture,

Suitable for every SEASON of the YEAR, viz.

JEANS, FUSTIANS, EVERLASTINGS COATINGS, &c. to be ſold by the ſubſcriber, at his dwelling-houſe and manufactory, in South-alley, between Market-ſtreet and Arch-ſtreet, and between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets, on Hudſon's ſquare.

§ SAMUEL WETHERILL.

To be SOLD by Public Sale,

On the 20th inſtant, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the Coffee-Houſe,

A LOT of GROUND, containing four and half acres and thirty-one perches, ſituate in Southwark, about one mile from Philadelphia Court-houſe. It fronts Paſſyunk road, with a privilege of a lane on the north ſide, that extends to the back end of the ground. The ſituation is pleaſant, and at a proper diſtance from the road. There is a beautiful hole, ſuitable to erect any improvements on. About one half of it is well manured, and in good order to receive barley and graſs ſeed. For further information, apply to JOHN LOWNES, in Third-ſtreet, near the corner of Cheſtnut-ſtreet. §

N. B. A plan of the above lot may be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe.

Philadelphia County, March 28, 1782.

THE prevailing uneaſineſs that juſtly ſubſiſts with the Militia of ſome of the diſtricts of the county of Philadelphia, for want of their pay, compels the Lieutenant of the county to take this public method of calling upon the Sub-Lieutenants of ſaid county, for a ſpeedy ſettlement of their accounts; and as he is well informed that the delay is owing principally to the remiſſneſs of their Collectors, they are hereby directed to ſummon them without delay to ſettle their duplicates, and if not complied with to proceed againſt them as delinquents. WILLIAM COATS, Lieutenant of the county of Philadelphia.

SLAVES,

One yellow, the other black,

RUN from New-Caſtle, on Delaware, the 20th of February, and were ſeen at Brandywine bridge; their intent muſt have been New-York or Little-York. The yellow fellow Stephen is about 18 years old, near 6 feet high, well made to his age, remarkable long feet; had on a black and white kerſey waiſtcoat, old white kerſey breeches and new tow ſhirt. The black fellow Jack is about 22 or 23 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, a great thief; had on a blue coat, black breeches, and took with him an old brown great coat; they were both born in Maryland, and may attempt to paſs as freemen, getting a forged paſs. The ſubſcriber begs the favour of any perſons who may have taken hirelings ſince the above date, to examine whether the above deſcription anſwers any of them, or a reward ſhould moſt chearfully be given any perſon who might have ſeen the Negroes attempting to paſs through the country, that he might get on their track, but if ſecured in any goal a reward of Ten Pounds ſhall be given for their trouble, paid by WILLIAM GEDDIS, Eſq; of Philadelphia, or JOHN WETHERED, of Delaware. †

To be SOLD at private ſale,

By the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt Caln townſhip, Cheſter county,

ALL that PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND whereon he now lives, containing 130 acres, with the uſual allowance, 70 acres of which are cleared, the reſt timber land; there are on ſaid tract a good log dwelling-houſe, with a ſtone end and a leanto apartment, a barn and ſtables, an excellent bearing orchard, conſiſting of 260 apple trees, together with a number of peach trees; there is an extraordinary ſpring of water and ſpring-houſe over the ſame, near the houſe, about 18 acres of meadow made that can be watered by ſaid ſpring; the purchaſer may clear one field more, and leave a ſufficiency of timber land. The plantation lies within three miles of the ſign of the Waggon, on Lancaſter road. The ſubſcriber will reſerve the crop now in the ground. The title is indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes, may view the ſame. ‡ WILLIAM MOORE.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, ſituate in Eaſt Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 100 acres of good land, 39 miles from Philadelphia; Lancaſter road runs through the place; there is on the premiſes a good log houſe, and other out houſes, a never failing ſpring of good water, and a very good bearing orchard; likewiſe 14 acres of good watered meadow. For the particulars, enquire of JAMES IRWIN, on the premiſes, or ALEXANDER MACKEY, in Pear-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A THREE ſtory BRICK HOUSE, on the ſouth ſide of Pear-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, near St. Paul's Church, containing in front 17 feet 6 inches, and in depth 26 feet; ſubject to a ground-rent of Eighteen Spaniſh milled Dollars per annum. The lot on which ſaid houſe ſtands is 52 feet deep. For terms of ſale enquire of ELIZABETH KIRKPATRICK, at the corner of Second and Walnut-ſtreets. §

Nockamixon townſhip, Bucks county, March 13, 1782.

WHEREAS on the 21ſt of laſt February a certain man, who called himſelf JOHN HARRIS, a pedlar, and ſaid he lived near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia, came to my houſe ſick, and lingered until the 10th of this month, and then died. Upon taking an inventory of his goods, caſh, &c. he was poſſeſſed of ſomething very conſiderable. Theſe are therefore to inform his friends or relations, that upon applying to the ſubſcriber, living in ſaid townſhip, with proper certificates that they are his right heirs, the effects of the ſaid deceaſed will be delivered to them, upon paying the funeral and other charges.

¶ NICHOLAS GRUVER.

Cumberland county March 16, 1782.

WHEREAS a certain DAVID STEPHENSON, of the county aforeſaid, ſold a tract of land and mills thereon, ſituate in Hamilton townſhip, Cumberland county, and State of Pennſylvania, unto the ſubſcriber, on the 27th day of Auguſt 1780, for the ſum of Five Thouſand Pounds Continental currency, warranting and defending the ſame; and as the ſaid David Stephenſon obtained a number of bonds, payable in the manner and form following, viz. No. 1, of 400l. payable the firſt of May 1780; No. 2, 400l. payable 1781; No. 3, 400l. payable 1782; No. 4, 400l. payable 1783; No. 5, 400l. payable 1784; No. 6, 400l. payable 1785; No. 7, 400l. payable 1786; and No. 8, for 200l. payable the firſt of May 1787; and it appears that there are judgments againſt ſaid Stephenſon's lands and mills, obtained in the year 1775, theſe are therefore to warn all perſons from taking any aſſignment on any of ſaid bonds, as I am determined not to pay any part thereof, until the ſaid judgments are ſettled. § PETER SHIELDS.

The PILGRIM

STANDS at the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in Norrington townſhip, 18 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and will cover this ſeaſon, at the low rate of Twenty Shillings and a buſhel of oats, or Four Dollars to inſure a foal; the Pilgrim is a jet black, with two white feet, 15 hands two inches high, he is an excellent ſaddle horſe, and carries equal to any horſe in the State; was got by that noted imported horſe Fearnought, out of a full blooded mare. Good paſture will be provided at the low rate of Two Shillings and Six-pence per week.

¶ HENRY PAWLING, jun.

Wants of room obliges us to omit ſundry advertiſements of this week.

improvements have been made, and of tenements, may not reſide in the county, townſhip, ward or diſtrict, where ſuch lands or tenements are ſituated, whereby it may be difficult to collect the taxes aſſeſſed on ſuch real eſtate: For remedy whereof, *Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That the tenant or tenants, or other perſon reſiding on or occupying ſuch real eſtate, his, her and their goods and chattels, as well as the lands, goods and chattels of the owner or owners thereof, ſhall be liable to be diſtrained to ſatisfy the ſaid taxes, or any of them: And in caſe the tenant or tenants, or other perſon or perſons reſiding on or occupying ſuch real eſtate, ſhall pay any tax laid thereon by virtue of this act, ſuch tenant or tenants may retain the ſame out of the rent by him, her or them payable for ſuch eſtate; or the ſaid tenant or tenants, or other occupier or occupiers of ſuch eſtate, ſhall recover the ſame, with coſts of ſuit and damages, of the owner of ſuch eſtate by action of debt; if under *Five Pounds*, in a ſummary way, as ſmall debts are recoverable; but if the ſame is above *Five Pounds*, in any Court of Common Pleas.

SECT. 17. *Provided always*, That nothing in the 'oregoing ſection ſhall in any manner alter any contract made between any landlord and tenant, concerning the payment of taxes.

SECT. 18. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That every county Commiſſioner, and every townſhip, ward and diſtrict Aſſeſſor and Aſſiſtant, ſhall reſpectively, before they enter on any of the duties required of them by this act, before ſome one Juſtice of the Peace for the proper county, make oath or affirmation, as is herein after directed; to wit, if a county Commiſſioner, "*I, A. B. do ſwear or affirm, that I will well and truly quota the ſeveral townſhips, wards and diſtricts, and cauſe the rates and ſums of money impoſed by the act, intituled*," "An Act for raiſing effective ſupplies for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-two," *to be duly and equally aſſeſſed and laid, according to the rules and directions mentioned in the ſaid act, to the beſt of my ſkill and knowledge, ſo far as relates to the duty of a Commiſſioner; and herein I will ſpare no perſon for favour or affection, or grieve any for hatred or ill-will.*" If a townſhip, ward or diſtrict Aſſeſſor, or Aſſiſtant, the following oath or affirmation; to wit, "*I, A. B. do ſwear or affirm, that I will faithfully and impartially aſſeſs the quota of the townſhip, ward or diſtrict of impoſed by virtue of the act, intituled*," "An Act to raiſe effective ſupplies for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-two," *on the ſeveral perſons and taxable property therein contained, to the beſt of my ſkill and underſtanding; and that in performing the duties required of me by that act, I will ſpare no perſon for favour or affection, or grieve any for hatred or ill-will.*"

SECT. 19. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That the county commiſſioners, or any two of them, ſhall appoint a fit perſon (who ſhall be a freeholder) for or in every townſhip, ward or diſtrict, to be Collector of the taxes to be raiſed by virtue of this act, and ſhall cauſe fair duplicates of the aſſeſſment of every townſhip, ward or diſtrict, to be made, one part whereof ſhall be kept by the ſaid Commiſſioners of the proper county, and the other part ſhall be tranſmitted to the Collector of every diſtrict, with a warrant under the hands and ſeals of the Commiſſioners, or any two of them, authorizing and requiring the ſaid Collector, after the day of appeal ſhall be paſſed ten days, to levy the ſums rated on all perſons, who ſhall not upon demand, after the ſaid appeal, forthwith ſatisfy the ſame, and to acquaint them of the day of appeal, which ſhall be appointed by the Commiſſioners within twenty days after the ſaid aſſeſſments are made; but where the Collector cannot meet with the party of whom demand is to be made as aforeſaid, he ſhall leave notice in writing with ſome of the family, at the place of the party's laſt abode, of ſuch demand, ſignifying alſo the day of appeal; at which day every of the Collectors ſhall return their ſeveral duplicates.

SECT. 20. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That if any Aſſeſſor legally choſen, or any perſon appointed by the ſaid Commiſſioners to be an Aſſeſſor, or an Aſſiſtant or Collector, ſhall not, within two days after notice in writing of ſuch election or appointment, make known his intention to the Commiſſioners of the county to ſerve or decline the office to which ſuch perſon hath been or ſhall be ſo choſen or appointed, the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any two of them, may conſider ſuch perſon as having refuſed to ſerve in ſuch office, and may proceed to fine ſuch perſon, and appoint another in his ſtead, as if ſuch perſon had actually refuſed to ſerve in ſuch office.

SECT. 21. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That the fine on any perſon refuſing to ſerve as an Aſſeſſor or Aſſiſtant ſhall be the ſum of *Ten Pounds*; and the fine on any perſon refuſing to ſerve as Collector of any diſtrict ſhall be the ſum of *Fifteen Pounds*. And in caſe any Aſſeſſor, or Aſſiſtant or Collector, after taking upon him his office, ſhall neglect to perform his duty therein, any ſuch delinquent ſhall be fined in the ſum of *Thirty Pounds*; and if any perſon choſen to be an Aſſeſſor, or an Aſſiſtant, or Collector, or if any other perſon ſhall detain any warrant, duplicate or other writing, neceſſary to the aſſeſſing or levying the ſaid tax, beyond the time when ſuch perſon ſhall have declined, or be deemed to have declined, any ſuch office, and after demand thereof made by any of the ſaid Commiſſioners, or by any perſon authoriſed by them to demand the ſame, every ſuch delinquent ſhall be fined, for ſuch offence, the ſum of *Twenty-five Pounds*. The ſaid fines to be levied and recovered as other fines are or ought to be levied and recovered by virtue of this act.

SECT. 22. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That if any perſon or perſons find him or themſelves aggrieved with any of the ſaid aſſeſſments, he or they may appeal to the Commiſſioners of the proper county, on the particular days appointed for the diſtrict.

SECT. 23. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That the ſaid Commiſſioners are hereby required to meet on the ſaid day of appeal, where the ſaid Aſſeſſors ſhall alſo attend; whereupon the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall ſtrictly examine the perſons appealing upon their oaths or affirmations, or otherwiſe, concerning the cauſe of their appeal; and upon ſuch examination, or proof of others, they are hereby empowered to diminiſh or add to the perſon's rate or aſſeſſment, as to them ſhall ſeem juſt and reaſonable, with power to call before them ſuch perſons, and take notice of ſuch eſtates as they find are omitted in the ſaid aſſeſſments in order to rectify it; and if the perſons ſo omitted refuſe or neglect to appear and give an account of their taxable eſtate, they ſhall pay double the ſum they ſhould or ought to have been rated at by this act. And the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall cauſe their Clerks to draw fair duplicates of the aſſeſſments of the ſaid reſpective diſtricts, ſo rectified as aforeſaid, and deliver them to the Collectors of the ſeveral townſhips, wards or diſtricts where they belong, within ten days after the appeal.

SECT. 24. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That if any perſon or perſons, ſo rated or aſſeſſed by virtue of this act, ſhall refuſe or neglect to pay the ſum or ſums ſo aſſeſſed within twenty days after demand made as aforeſaid, it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid Collectors reſpectively, by virtue of the aforeſaid warrant, to call to their aſſiſtance, if occaſion be, any Conſtable or other perſon, and in caſe of reſiſtance to break open, in the day time, any houſe, trunk, box, cheſt, cloſet, cup-board or other things, where any ſuch offender's goods and chattels or effects are ſuppoſed to be, and make diſtreſs and ſale thereof, having previouſly cauſed the ſame to be inventoried, appraiſed and advertiſed in three or more of the moſt public places within ſuch townſhip, ward or diſtrict, and rendering the overplus, if any be, to the owner, after reaſonable charges deducted; but if no diſtreſs can be found by the Collector, and the party refuſes or neglects to ſhew him goods or chattels of his own forthwith to ſatisfy the money then due, with reaſonable charges, then the Collector ſhall take the body of every ſuch perſon, and bring him to the county goal, and deliver him to the Sheriff or keeper of the ſaid goal, who ſhall detain him in cloſe cuſtody, without bail or mainprize, until payment be made, or he be otherwiſe diſcharged.

SECT. 25. *Provided always*, That when effects cannot be found ſufficient to anſwer the whole ſum in arrear, with charges as aforeſaid, then diſtreſs ſhall be made for ſo much as the effects extend to, and the party impriſoned only for the reſidue thereof, with incident charges; all which charges of diſtreſs, aſſiſtance and bringing to priſon, ſhall be adjuſted and ſettled by any two or more of the Commiſſioners, when ſuch occaſion ſhall happen.

SECT. 26. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That the Collector of every diſtrict, ward or townſhip, ſhall pay unto the county Treaſurer the whole of the tax charged in his duplicate, within thirty days after the day of appeal, unleſs he has been obliged to make diſtreſs for any part thereof, in which caſe he ſhall, as to the tax aſſeſſed on the parties diſtrained on, have twenty days more, after which the Commiſſioners of the county ſhall fine ſuch deficient Collector at the rate of *One Penny Half-penny* in the Pound upon all ſums charged in his duplicate, which ſuch Collector ſhall not have paid to the ſaid Treaſurer, for every ten days he ſhall fail to make payment thereof as aforeſaid; ſuch fine to be recovered in manner aforeſaid.

SECT. 27. Provided the ſaid Commiſſioners give the ſaid Collector ten days notice of ſuch complaint being lodged by the Treaſurer, that the ſaid Collector may have an opportunity of making it appear that he hath done his duty faithfully in collecting and paying in the ſame, or give ſufficient reaſons for the omiſſion; in which caſe the Commiſſioners, or any two of them, ſhall be authoriſed to remit the fine.

SECT. 28. And moreover, it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid Commiſſioners of the proper county, or any two of them, and they are hereby required to meet and iſſue out their warrant, under their hands and ſeals, to the Sheriff or Coroner of the proper county, requiring him to take the body, and ſeize and ſecure the eſtate, real and perſonal, belonging to ſuch delinquent, or which ſhall come into the hands or poſſeſſions of his heirs, executors or adminiſtrators, wherever the ſame can be diſcovered or found in this State, and make return of his proceedings therein, at ſuch time and place as the Commiſſioners ſhall appoint.

SECT. 29. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That the ſaid Commiſſioners, who ſhall cauſe the ſaid lands and eſtates to be ſeized and ſecured as aforeſaid, ſhall be and are hereby empowered to appoint a time for a general meeting of the Commiſſioners of ſuch county, and to cauſe public notice to be given where ſuch meeting ſhall be appointed, ten days at leaſt before ſuch general meeting; and the Commiſſioners then preſent at ſuch meeting, or the majority of them, in caſe the money detained by ſuch delinquent be not then paid or ſatisfied, ſhall and are hereby empowered and required to iſſue forth their warrants or precepts to the Sheriff or Coroner of the proper county, empowering and requiring him to ſell and diſpoſe of all ſuch eſtates as ſhall be, for the cauſe aforeſaid, ſeized and ſecured, or ſuch part thereof as will be ſufficient to ſatisfy deficiencies aforeſaid, and all charges, and to bring the money ariſing by ſuch ſale to the Commiſſioners who granted ſuch warrants, in order to ſatisfy and pay into the reſpective County Treaſurers, for the time being, the ſum or ſums that ſhall be ſo unpaid or detained in the hands of the ſaid Collectors or other perſons, their heirs, executors or adminiſtrators reſpectively, with damages for what ſhall be ſo unpaid, returning the overplus, if any be, to the owner, after all neceſſary charges deducted; and when any ſale of land, tenements or hereditaments ſhall be made by ſuch Sheriff or Coroner reſpectively, purſuant to this act, the title and conveyance thereof ſhall be by deed, ſigned, ſealed and delivered by the Sheriff or Coroner, to ſuch perſon or perſons as ſhall purchaſe the ſame, in fee ſimple or otherwiſe, which ſhall be moſt abſolute and available in law againſt the ſaid delinquents, and their heirs and aſſigns, and all claiming under them.

SECT. 30. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That if the owner or owners of land and other real property, by this act made ſubject to taxation, or ſome perſon or perſons for him or them, do not appear, or ſhall neglect or refuſe to pay the rates aſſeſſed thereon within thirty days after the days of the appeal, then and in every ſuch caſe the ſaid land or other real property, together with the rates aſſeſſed thereon, ſhall be advertiſed in the townſhip and county in which ſuch lands do lie, or in the place where ſuch owner or owners do dwell; and the Commiſſioners of the reſpective counties, or any two of them, ſhall, and they are hereby required to give public notice thereof in ſome of the Engliſh and German papers, for at leaſt three months, that ſale will be made of ſuch part of the ſaid lands as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the taxes due for the ſame, and all charges accruing by reaſon of the refuſal or non-payment thereof. And if the owner or owners of ſuch lands or other real eſtate, or ſome perſon or perſons in their behalf, do not appear to diſcharge and pay the ſaid taxes, with all the charges as aforeſaid, at or before the expiration of ſaid term, then the ſaid Commiſſioners of the reſpective counties, or any two of them, are authorized and hereby empowered to ſell the ſaid lands or other real eſtates, or ſo much thereof as aforeſaid, by public vendue, to ſuch perſon or perſons as will appear and give moſt for the ſame, returning the overplus, if any be, to the owner or owners of ſuch lands, or their legal repreſentatives as aforeſaid, after all neceſſary charges deducted. And when any ſale of ſuch land or other real eſtate ſhall be made as aforeſaid by the Commiſſioners, or any two of them, purſuant to this act, the title and conveyance thereof ſhall be by deed, ſigned, ſealed and delivered by the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any two of them, to ſuch perſon or perſons as ſhall purchaſe the ſame, in fee ſimple or otherwiſe, which ſhall be moſt abſolute and available in law againſt the ſaid delinquents, and their heirs and aſſigns, and all claiming under them.

SECT. 31. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That in caſe any Collector, Sheriff or Coroner, after diſtreſs and ſale by him or them made, ſhall have any overplus money remaining in his or any of their hands, ſuch Collector, Sheriff or Coroner, firſt tendering the ſame before one witneſs to the owner of the goods diſtrained and ſold, ſhall, upon the refuſal of ſuch owner to receive ſuch money, pay the ſame to the Treaſurer of the county, who ſhall deduct therefrom one *per centum*, and give notice thereof within twenty days to the Commiſſioners of all ſums ſo paid; and the owner thereof ſhall have the remainder diſcounted out of any future tax; and the receipt of the ſaid Treaſurer ſhall exonerate the Collector, Sheriff or Coroner.

SECT. 32. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That the Collectors ſhall make out fair and true accounts in writing, of every ſeizure by them made, with the charges to be ſettled by the Commiſſioners, who ſhall make the Collectors ſuch reaſonable allowance for their trouble as to them ſhall ſeem right; and the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall have full power and authority in all caſes to call upon Collectors, who have or in future may have any overplus money in their hands, and to proceed againſt them in ſuch caſes as the law directs in caſe of delinquent Collectors.

SECT. 33. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That every county Treaſurer of this State ſhall pay over all ſums of money by him received, by virtue of this act, to the Treaſurer of this Commonwealth, within the time herein-after limitted; and the ſaid Treaſurer of the Commonwealth ſhall keep the ſame, ſubject to the drafts of the Superintendant of the Finances of the United States of *America*, and for no other purpoſe whatſoever; that is to ſay, the Treaſurer of the county of *Philadelphia* within three days after he ſhall receive the ſame; the Treaſurer of the county of *Bucks* within four days after he ſhall receive the ſame; the Treaſurer of the county of *Cheſter* within four days after he ſhall receive the ſame; the Treaſurer of the county of *Lancaſter* within ſix days after he ſhall receive the ſame; the Treaſurer of the county of *York* within ſeven days after he ſhall receive the ſame; and the Treaſurer of the county of *Cumberland* ſhall be allowed eight days; and the Treaſurer of the county of *Berks* ſix days; and the Treaſurer of the county of *Northampton* ſeven days; and the Treaſurer of the county of *Bedford* twelve days; and the Treaſurer of the counties of *Weſtmoreland* and *Waſhington* twenty days; and the Treaſurer of the county of *Northumberland* twelve days, for the like purpoſe.

SECT. 34. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That the Commiſſioners of the city and ſeveral counties ſhall each of them have and receive *Ten Shillings*, and each of the townſhip, ward and diſtrict Aſſeſſors, and aſſiſtant freeholders, ſhall have and receive *Seven Shillings and Six-pence per* day, for each day they ſhall *bona fide* be employed in the performance of the duties required of them by this act, and no other fee or reward whatſoever for their ſervices, any law, cuſtom or uſage to the contrary in anywiſe notwithſtanding: And that the Collectors ſeverally employed in and for the due execution of this act ſhall be allowed *Six-pence* in the pound, for every pound by them ſo collected, and no more: The ſaid ſeveral ſums ſo allowed to be drawn from the County Treaſury, out of the county rates and levies, and to be finally ſubmitted to the examination of the Juſtices and Grand Jury, in the ſame manner as other accounts againſt the county.

SECT. 35. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That all ſums of money to be aſſeſſed and levied by this act ſhall be paid and diſcharged in gold or ſilver money, at the rate of *Three Pounds* for one Half-Johannes of *Portugal*, weighing nine penny-weights, and *Seven Shillings* and *Six-pence* for one *Spaniſh* milled Dollar, weighing ſeventeen penny-weights and ſix grains, and ſo in proportion for all other gold or ſilver money, and in no other money whatſoever.

SECT. 36. And whereas it is abſolutely neceſſary that this act be put in force and executed with all convenient ſpeed, *Therefore be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That if any of the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall refuſe or neglect to perform his or their duty in the premiſes, he or they ſo offending ſhall be fined by the Supreme Executive Council of this State, in any ſum not exceeding *Five Hundred Pounds* for every offence, which by virtue of their warrant, directed to the Sheriff or Coroner of the county where ſuch offender or his eſtate is at the time of iſſuing ſuch warrant, ſhall be levied by the ſeizure of land, diſtreſs and ſale of goods, or impriſonment of body, as the caſe ſhall require.

SECT. 37. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That the county Treaſurers reſpectively, for their trouble in receiving and paying all ſuch monies as ſhall come into their hands reſpectively, by virtue of this act, ſhall be allowed *Seven Shillings and Six-pence* for every *Hundred Pounds*; and the Treaſurer of the State ſhall be allowed for his trouble, in receiving and paying all ſuch monies as ſhall come into his hands by virtue of this act, the ſum of *Two Shillings and Six-pence* for every *Hundred Pounds*, and no more.

SECT. 38. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That the Commiſſioners of each reſpective county ſhall, at the next meeting of Aſſembly after the ſaid taxes are ſettled and adjuſted, cauſe to be laid before the Houſe, a true and fair tranſcript of all the returns of property made taxable by this act, and the valuation of the ſame, together with the pound rate and the ſums quotaed on each townſhip, ward or diſtrict.

SECT. 39. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That the Commiſſioners of each county be and they are hereby empowered to employ ſuitable Clerks, for tranſacting the buſineſs required of ſuch Clerks by this act, who are to be paid for their ſervices out of the county rates and levies.

Signed, by Order of the Houſe,

Frederick A. Muhlenberg, *Speaker.*

Enacted into a Law, at Philadelphia, *on* Wedneſday, *the Twenty-ſeventh Day of* March, *in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred Eighty and Two.*

PETER ZACHARY LLOYD, *Clerk of the General Aſſembly.*

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Cunningham's Merchant Lawyer, in 2 vols.
Complete Parish Officer,
Harvey's Precedents,
Jacob's Statute Law,
Law of Awards,
Brown on Fines,
Jacob's Treatise of Laws,
Conductor Generalis,
Baron and Feme,
Office and Duty of a Justice of Peace,
Jacob's Conveyancer, 3 vols.
Attorney's Pocket Companion, 2 vols.
Barrow's Dictionary of Arts & Sciences,
Smollet's History of England, in 4 vols.
Mrs. M'Cauley's History of England, in 5 vols.
Leland's History of Ireland, in 4 vols.
Critical Review, 11 vols.
Beauties of Nature and Art, adorned with copperplates, 14 vols.
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History of Gil Blas, 4 vols.
Witsius on the Covenants, 3 vols.
West-India Pilot,
Hervey's Dialogues, 3 vols.
Rowe's Plays, 2 vols.
Maclaurin's Algebra,
Book of Martyrs by Fox, illustrated with copperplates,
De Blanville's Travels, 2 vols.
Newton's view of the Globes,
Daphnis and Chloe,
Anson's Voyages;

Besides a variety of Books on History, Divinity and Mathematicks, too tedious to mention.

Testaments, Spelling Books, Primers, &c. &c.

N. B. Highest price given for clean Linen Rags, old Sails and Ropes.

To be SOLD at Public Vendue,

On THURSDAY, the 4th day of April, on the premises,

A PLANTATION, situated in the township of Birmingham, Chester county, containing 170 acres in the whole, or 90 acres of said plantation, which ever suits the purchaser best, about 20 acres of timber; the whole well watered; about 5 acres of good watered meadow, and more may be made. On the said premises is a good frame house and barn, a good well by the door, two good orchards, and the situation is very healthy and pleasant. The vendue to begin at one o'clock on the said day, where attendance will be given, and the conditions of sale made known, by

‡ THOMAS HANNUM.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court for the county of Bucks, will be exposed to sale, by way of public vendue, on Second-day, the 8th of the Fourth-month, April, if not sold before at private sale, on the premises, a PLANTATION, containing 165 acres of good land, late the property of John Mitchell, jun. deceased, on which is a good frame dwelling-house and barn, two young orchards, 8 acres of meadow, and a considerable quantity more may be made, a good proportion of woodland, which must much increase the value of the whole, being situate on the great road leading from Bristol to Newtown, about one mile from Bristol wharff, and less than half a mile from the Bath, which in its season makes a brisk market in Bristol for most articles that a farm will produce. Any person desirous of treating for the above, or viewing the premises, will please to apply to

RICHARD HARTSHORNE, or)
PIERSON MITCHELL,) Administrators.

To be SOLD at public Sale,

The 6th day of April next, on the premises,

A VALUABLE LOT of LAND, containing 50 acres, with a house and barn, likewise a good orchard, meadow, and spring thereon, lying in the township of Lower Merion, and county of Philadelphia, 11 miles from said city, adjoining lands of David Davis, deceased and others; late the estate of John Lloyd, deceased. Any person or persons inclining to purchase may view the same, and terms will be made known at the day of sale, by JOHN ROBESON, surviving Executor.

N. B. The sale to begin at two o'clock on said day. ¶

Just imported and to be SOLD cheap, by the Bale, at the Store of

Thomas Randall and Co.

In Front-street, a few doors above Market-street,

LIGHT French sail CANVAS, and a variety of other GOODS very suitable for the season. ¶

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

Near Reading, in Berks county,

AN excellent MERCHANT MILL, with two pair of stones, fit for merchant work. The mill-house is large, and built of stone, and boats may load at the mill-door, and go down the Schuylkill to Philadelphia. There are 12 acres of land belonging to said mill, one half thereof excellent watered meadow. On the premises are a good dwelling-house, barn, stable and orchard. The whole in sight of the town of Reading. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms, by applying to

March 6, 1782. ¶ FREDERICK HUNTER.

ALL persons that have demands against the estate of ANTHONY MORRIS, late of the district of Southwark, deceased, are desired to make them known; and those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, to THOMAS MORRIS, Executor.

For SALE by private Contract,

THAT valuable WATER LOT, with the improvements, near the public landing at the bridge, and adjoining Hamilton's to the northward, containing in front on Water-street 77 feet, and continuing that breadth into Delaware, apply as above.

Also to be Sold, sundry LOTS of Land in Southwark, one mile from the city, being part of the estate of Anthony Morris, deceased. A plan of these may be seen at Samuel Morris, junior's, of whom enquire for terms of sale. ¶ 6 w.

THE Partnership of George Meade and Co. having expired the first instant; all those who have any demands against them are requested to call on the subscriber for payment, who is duly authorized to settle the affairs of the late Company; and all those indebted to them are likewise requested to discharge the same immediately.

Philad. March 19, 1782. † 6 w. GEORGE MEADE.

To be SOLD by way of PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday, the 15th day of April,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, situate in Worcester township, 23 miles from Philadelphia, near Jacob Wentz's, containing 52 acres old measure, whereon is a grist-mill, a good dwelling-house, barn, stables and out-houses, good corn land, a sufficient quantity of good watered meadow, and plenty of woodland thereunto belonging. Any person inclining to view the same, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, on the premises. If not sold, it will be lett for a term of years, and may be entered on immediately. The same day will be exposed to sale, horses, cows, sheep, swine, a waggon, cart, plows, harrow, gears, corn in the ground and by the bushel of all sorts, and a variety of houshold goods, and many other articles, too tedious to mention. Due attendance and reasonable credit will be given, by THOMAS BEAN.

N. B. The sale to begin at ten o'clock in the morning. ¶

THO. PALMER Gun Smith

TAKES this method to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has returned to his former Business, in Market-street, above Fifth-street, in Philadelphia, where all sorts of Guns, Pistols, &c. may be had, and repairs done in the most careful manner. He hopes his former customers will favour him with their commands. ¶

N. B. A few Ships Musquets, Pistols, &c. for sale.

KAIGHN & ATTMORE,

Have for SALE, at their STORE, in Front-street, a few doors below Arch-street,

A FRESH and neat Assortment of Superfine Broad Cloths, of most Colours
Rattinet and Silk Serge Linings
Best Scarf Twist
Sewing Silks of most Colours
Fine white Sewing Threads
Brown Russia Sheetings
Black and white Modes
Blue and Cloth Colour Ell-wide Persians
White Sarsnets, Half-ell wide
Cambricks and Lawns
White Flannels
Jesuits Bark in Bottles
Epsom and Glauber Salts
Camphor
Mace
Pepper
Ivory Combs
Needles of a superior Quality
Fine Linen Stripes
Striped Border Gauze & Kenting Handkerchiefs
White Barcelona Silk Handkerchiefs
Laval Linens
White and Orange Colour Sarsnet Ribbands.

ALSO,

Burlington PORK, of the first Quality, in Barrels;
About seventy Tons of LOGWOOD;
And a young Breeding MARE, now with Foal. ‡

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN MORRIS, late of the district of Southwark, deceased, are hereby called upon to make payment; and those who have accounts against the said estate to produce them properly authenticated, to

¶ 6 w. JOSEPH MORRIS, and) Acting Executors.
THOMAS MORRIS,)

WHEREAS the subscribers, in searching for stolen goods among some suspected persons, found the following articles, owners of them unknown, viz. Two whole pieces chintz, containing about 37 yards; two cut pieces ditto, containing 28 yards, one of them marked 15¾ S. am I I No. 4" 4" 4; together with some smaller remnants of B the same; four cut pieces mantua, containing 70 yards, together with some smaller remnants of the same; some remnants of white sarsnet, about 5 yards; a small remnant calicoe; and one white Barcelona handkerchief;---which goods are now deposited in the house of Mr. Hugh Glassford, living in Newark, in the county of New-Castle. The owner or owners of the above goods are requested to come speedily, prove their property, pay charges and take them away.

N. B. The suspected persons, in whose custody the above goods were found, are now in the goal of the above county.

¶

Newark, New-Castle county, Delaware State, March 2.

HUGH GLASSFORD,
ALEXANDER M'BEATH,
ROBERT WALLACE.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO valuable, well situated LOTS, one thereof 36 feet front, on Market-street, a little above Seventh-street, adjoining to Daniel Rundle's, and in length about 102 feet, back to a ten-feet alley; the other 34 feet front, on Seventh-street, opposite Jacob Hiltzeimer's yard-gate, and extending along said ten-feet alley about 102 feet. There is an old house on said Market-street lot. For terms, enquire of Doctor GIRARDUS CLARKSON, or DANIEL WILLIAMS; and if not sold by private sale before the 27th of April next, they will be sold that day, by public Vendue, at twelve o'clock, at the Coffee-house. †

WAS left in the hands of the subscriber, in Limerick township, Philadelphia county, in November, 1779, by a person who called himself ABRAHAM KELLY, A SILVER WATCH, as a pledge for the price of a cow, purchased by him, which he promised to release in a short time afterwards. The said Kelly is hereby requested to come, pay the ballance and take the watch, otherwise it will be sold in four weeks from this date, by CONRAD BOYER.

March 26. 1782. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and LOT of GROUND, pleasantly situate in the borough of Bristol; the lot is about 50 feet front on the main or Mill-street, and extends to Market-street, on which it has the same width; the house is built of brick, large and commodious, having two good rooms on the lower floor, besides the kitchen, pantry, &c. five good lodging rooms on the second, and three on the third floor. It would be very convenient for public business (being now occupied by a shop-keeper) or for a lodging house during the bath season. On the back part of the lot is a good hay-house, stable and coach-house. Also will be sold with the above, or separate, as may best suit the purchaser, a LOT of one acre of ground in the said borough, on which is a thriving young orchard of about 40 apple trees of the best grafted fruit. For terms, or further particulars, apply to PATTISON HARTSHORNE, in Philadelphia, or RICHARD HARTSHORNE, at Milford, in Bucks county.

JUST IMPORTED, and to be SOLD by

ANDREW TYBOUT,

At his STORE, in CHESTNUT-STREET, a few Doors above SECOND-STREET,

CHINTZES,
Callicoes,
Nankeens,
Bed Ticking,
Diaper,
Hatters Trimmings,
Logwood,
Verdigrease, and
Oil Vitriol.

N. B. Said TYBOUT has for Sale, A Three-Story BRICK HOUSE, nearly opposite Strawberry-Alley. ¶

THE Members of the PHILADELPHIA CONTRIBUTIONSHIP for INSURING HOUSES from Loss by FIRE, are to meet at the Court-House, on MONDAY, the 8th Day of APRIL next, between the Hours of Two and Five in the Afternoon, in order to chuse TWELVE DIRECTORS and A TREASURER for the ensuing Year. ¶ MARCH 25, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

An elegant COUNTRY SEAT,

ON a pleasant and healthy situation, on Mifflin's Lane, on the Falls road, about four miles from this city. The buildings consist of a handsome two story stone house, with a large parlour and five bed-rooms, with piazzas front and back, kitchen, large tenant's house, barn, stone coach-house and stables (for 5 or 6 horses) all new. Adjoining to said house, are two gardens and two orchards. The whole consisting of 20 acres. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, in Second-street, five doors above Spruce-street. JAMES CRAIG, senior.

N. B. Said Craig has for SALE, Old MADEIRA WINE, and Salt PORK in barrels. ¶ Philad. March 26.

NOTICE is hereby given to all those indebted by bill, bond, note and book debt, for medicine, to the subscriber hereof, in Upper Saucone township, Northampton county, and State of Pennsylvania, to make payment on or before the first day of May next, otherwise they will be proceeded against as the law directs. ¶

Feb. 18, 1782. FELIX LYNN.

PURSUANT to an order issued out of the Orphans Court for the county of Chester, will be sold at public vendue, by the Administrator of the estate of Thomas Vaughan, late of the township of Darby, deceased, on the premises, the 11th day of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a plantation or tract of about 75 acres of land, with a dwelling-house, barn, stables and spring-house thereon erected, a sufficient proportion of meadow and woodland; the tract all well watered with never failing springs, the soil very fertile, situate in the township of Darby aforesaid, 8 miles from the city of Philadelphia, bounded by lands of Nathan Garrett, William West and others; late the property of the aforesaid Thomas Vaughan, deceased. The conditions of sale will be made known at the time and place aforesaid, by

March 13 1782. ¶ JEHU JONES, Administrator.

To be Rented, or Lett by the Shares,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in the township of Blockley, four miles from Philadelphia, now in the tenure of Henry Smith, with a good log house and barn, several acres of good meadow, and more may be made with little trouble. The whole containing 150 acres, with a young orchard of the best fruit. Any person inclining to rent said place may know the terms, by applying to WILLIAM BISPHAM, near the Middle Ferry, on Schuylkill. ¶

To be SOLD at Public Vendue,

On the premises, by the subscriber, on the 15th day of April next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, the late dwelling place of Timothy Smith, of Upper Makefield, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, deceased; containing upwards of 200 acres, situate about 3 miles distant from Newtown Court-House, on the road leading from Wright's-town Meeting-house to Yardley's ferry. Said plantation is well supplied with good timber, and meadow sufficient to keep a considerable stock, which will admit of considerable improvement by the help of water; the arable land level and proper for manure; distant from several lime-kilns about 8 or 9 miles, on an easy road for carriage. It is well accommodated with fruit trees, and the apple orchard remarkable for bearing. There are erected on the premises, a good stone dwelling-house and kitchen, frame barn and other out buildings, and a spring of good water near the door. Any person inclining to view said place before the day of sale, may apply to JOSEPH SMITH, living on the premises.

The subscriber likewise requests those who have open accounts standing against the said Timothy Smith, deceased, to produce them, that they may be settled; and those who are indebted on the vendue sales, or on the book accounts of the said Timothy Smith, deceased, are requested to make speedy payment, that the surviving Executor may be enabled to make a final settlement of the Administration.

¶ TIMOTHY SMITH, Executor

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE FARM, in Berkley county, Virginia, containing 1440 acres, situated on the Shanadore; near 300 acres may be easily watered by the Bull-skin, which runs through the land, and is as fine a stream as any in America for mill-seats. There is a saw-mill on the land, at the tail of which there is 22 feet and an half fall of water. The farm is well inclosed. Any person inclining to purchase, may apply to BENJAMIN OGLE, Esq; in Annapolis, Maryland. The purchaser, if he chuses, may have the slaves, and stock of all kinds, as they may be appraised. Jan. 27, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

On easy terms, and immediate possession,

A PLANTATION, containing 130 acres, joining the main branch of Big Elk, part in Cæcil and part in Chester counties; there is on the premises a good square log house, kitchen, weaver's shop and barn, a never failing spring near the door, and good orchard. On this tract may be made upwards of 20 acres watered meadow, and by procuring privilege to join a dam to the opposite shore, any kind of water works may easily be erected on that well known large stream Big Elk, and only about eight miles from the Head of Elk river, where large quantities of wheat are annually brought for sale. For further particulars enquire of THOMAS or ROBERT MAY, at Elk Forge, Cæcil county, Maryland, ¶ 6 w. *Feb.* 12, 1782.

THE Owners and Occupiers of marsh MEADOW, in the Northern District of Kingsessing, are requested to take notice, that a tax of *Seven Shillings* and *Six-pence* specie per acre is laid on said district, towards discharging the debts, and defraying the expences of supporting the dams, sluices, &c. to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer, on or before the 25th day of April next; those who neglect to comply with the above notice, may depend upon the law being put in force against every delinquent, without respect of persons.

March 12, 1782. ¶ NATHAN GIBSON, Treasurer.

WHEREAS the Eſtates of Joſeph Remigh, Henry Steininger, William Thomas and George Philip Wertman, all late of the county of Northampton, having been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, we, the ſubſcribers, Agents for the ſaid county, do hereby give notice, that the eſtates of the ſaid Joſeph Remigh, Henry Steininger, William Thomas and George Philip Wertman, conſiſting of the following Improvements, Houſes and Tracts of Land, viz.

No. 1. Containing about 105 acres and 1-4th, in Maccungie townſhip, joining lands of Frederick Remigh, Peter Hazen, and land belonging to the Lutheran Church. This land is of the beſt quality; on which is a good dwelling houſe, office-houſes, about ten acres of meadow, and other improvements, with the privelege of watering the meadow out of a mill race adjoining the ſame; late the eſtate of the ſaid Joſeph Remigh.

No. 2. Containing 127 acres and 70 perches in ſaid townſhip, joining lands of Bartle Miller, George Steininger and others; on which is a good houſe and other improvements; late the eſtate of the ſaid Henry Steininger.

No. 3. Containing 112 acres and 140 perches, joining No. 2, John Fagel's land and others; this tract is well timbered; late the eſtate of the ſaid Henry Steininger.

No. 4. Containing 131 acres and an half, in Penn townſhip, well watered and timbered, on which a great quantity of meadow may be made; late the eſtate of the ſaid William Thomas.

No. 5. One undivided moiety of a plantation, containing ----- acres, in Linn townſhip, joining lands of Philip Moſes, Martin Shuch and others; on which is a good dwelling-houſe, office-houſes, a large orchard, meadow and other improvements; late the eſtate of the ſaid George Philip Wertman.

No. 6. A houſe and lot in Eaſton, the north-weſt corner of the Court-houſe, now in the poſſeſſion of Major Henry Alſhouſe; late the eſtate of the ſaid John Spereing.

All which will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Court-houſe, at Eaſton, on the 24th day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. The ſales will continue from day to day till the whole be diſpoſed of.

The terms of ſale will be according to law, as follows, viz. one fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth of the purchaſe money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given, as by law directed.

And we the Agents do alſo, purſuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants of the ſaid premiſes, or any of them, and creditors of the ſaid Joſeph Remigh, Henry Steininger, William Thomas, and George Philip Wertman, or either of them, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, within the time limited by law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof.

STEPHEN BALLIOTT,
WILLIAM M'NAIR, } Agents.

March 16, 1782.

Hannah's-Town, Weſtmoreland county, Feb. 20, 1782.

WHEREAS the Eſtates of Moſes Carſon and John Courtney, late of the county of Weſtmoreland, having been in due courſe of law forfeited to this State, we the ſubſcribers, Agents for the ſaid county of Weſtmoreland, do hereby give notice, that the real eſtates of the ſaid Moſes Carſon and John Courtney, within the ſaid county, conſiſting of the following Meſſuages and Tracts of Land, viz.

One Meſſuage and Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, ſituate in Pitt townſhip, on the waters of Turtle creek, Weſtmoreland county, late the property of the aboveſaid Moſes Carſon:

One Meſſuage and Tract of Land, containing 100 acres, ſituate in Derry townſhip, Loythannon creek, Weſtmoreland county, late the property of the aboveſaid John Courtney:

Will be Sold at Public Vendue, at the Court-Houſe of ſaid county, on Thurſday, the 11th July next: The ſale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and continue from day to day till the whole is ſold. The terms of ſale will be according to law, viz. One fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder be liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth part of the purchaſe money; and the remainder within one month after ſale, and in failure thereof the premiſes in like manner to revert to the State, and the fourth part to be forfeited; and on certificates of payment being produced from the Agents, or either of them, deeds will be given as by law directed.

And we the Agents do alſo, purſuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants to the ſaid premiſes or any part thereof, and creditors of the ſaid Moſes Carſon and John Courtney, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, within the time mentioned by law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof.

JOHN PROCTOR,
THOMAS GALBREATH, } Agents.

WHEREAS the Eſtates of William Rankin, James Rankin, John Rankin and Martin Blackford, all late of the county of York, having been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, I the ſubſcriber, Agent for the ſaid county, do hereby give notice, that the eſtates of the ſaid William Rankin, James Rankin, John Rankin and Martin Blackford, ſituate in the ſaid county of York, conſiſting of the following Improvements and Tracts of Land, viz.

No. 1. In Newberry townſhip, joining lands of Henry Emmingur, James Todd and others, containing about 200 acres, on which is a good houſe, barn and other improvements, late the eſtate of the ſaid William Rankin.

No. 2. Joining No. 1, the lands of James M'Connel and others, containing about 200 acres, on which is a good houſe, barn, orchard, 7 or 8 acres of meadow, and other improvements, late the eſtate of the ſaid William Rankin.

No. 3. In ſaid townſhip, near the Meeting-houſe, known by the name of Hanging-rock, containing about 150 acres, moſtly woodland, late the eſtate of the ſaid William Rankin.

No. 4. In ſaid townſhip, joining lands of Robert Lewis, John Pike and others, containing about 300 acres, on which is a good houſe and other improvements, late the eſtate of the ſaid William Rankin.

No. 5. Two-thirds of about 400 acres, on the banks of the river Suſquehanna, in the ſaid townſhip, on which is a good houſe, orchard and other improvements, and to which belongs two-thirds of the ferry known by the name of Noblet's or Middletown ferry, late the eſtate of the ſaid William Rankin.

No. 6. In ſaid townſhip, on which George Spencer now lives, containing about 50 acres, on which is a houſe and other improvements, late the eſtate of the ſaid William Rankin.

No. 7. In ſaid townſhip, one undivided moiety of 500 acres, known by the name of Teaſs-land, on which are ſeveral good houſes and other improvements, late the eſtate of the ſaid William Rankin.

No. 8. In ſaid townſhip, joining lands of Ann Noblet and others, containing about 222 acres, moſtly woodland, late the eſtate of the ſaid Wiliam Rankin.

No. 9. In ſaid townſhip, being one undivided moiety of 200 acres, on which Joſeph Glancy lives, late the eſtate of the ſaid William Rankin.

No. 10. In Managhan townſhip, joining lands of Allan Torbit, William White and others, on which Amos Williams lives, containing about 150 acres, and on which is two dwelling-houſes and other improvements, late the eſtate of the ſaid William Rankin.

No. 13. In Dover and Newberry townſhips, joining lands of John Coedifill, John Spende and others, containing about 120 acres, on which is a good dwelling-houſe, orchard, ſome meadow and other improvements, late the eſtate of the ſaid James Rankin.

No. 14. In Newberry townſhip, joining lands of James Smith, Caſper Yeats and others, containing about 90 acres, moſtly woodland, late the eſtate of the ſaid John Rankin.

No. 15. In Warrington townſhip, joining lands of William Ferro and others, containing about 150 acres, on which is a good houſe, barn, young thriving orchard and other improvements, late the eſtate of the ſaid Martin Blackford.

All which will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Court-houſe, at York-Town, on the firſt day of May next. The Sales will continue from day to day, till the whole be diſpoſed of.

The terms of Sale will be according to law, as follows, to wit, One-fourth part of the purchaſe-money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one-fourth of the purchaſe-money; the remainder thereof to be paid in one month; and on a certificate being produced from the Agent, of full payment of the purchaſe-money, a deed will be given as by law directed. And I, the Agent, do alſo, purſuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants of the ſaid premiſes, or any of them, and creditors of the ſaid William Rankin, James Rankin, John Rankin and Martin Blackford, or either of them, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, within the time limited by law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof.

WILLIAM MITCHELL, Agent.

March 8, 1782.

CHARLES RUBEY, of the town and county of Bedford, ſhoemaker, having, on the 11th day of June laſt, preſented a Petition to the honourable the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, ſetting forth the infidelity to his bed of JANE, his wife, late Jane Smith, of the county of Weſtmoreland (which petition was accompanied with a number of affidavits verifying the crime alledged againſt her) and praying that the honourable Houſe would be pleaſed to grant him leave to bring in a bill, and to paſs the ſame into a law, to diſſolve the bands of marriage between him and the ſaid Jane, and to enable him to marry again: And it was, on the 22d day of February laſt, ordered by the Aſſembly (after reading the report of a Committee appointed to enquire into the truth of the charge) "That the "petitioner have leave to bring in a bill agreeable to the prayer "of his petition, and that he give notice thereof in the Pennſyl-"vania Gazette for three months."

In purſuance of which order he hereby gives notice to the ſaid Jane, and to all others concerned, that he intends to bring in a bill agreeable to the leave ſo given, and ſhe and they are hereby required to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſaid bill ſhould not be enacted into a law.

CHARLES RUBEY.

March 27, 1782. ¶ 6 w.

Philadelphia, March 1, 1782.

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in the Northern Liberties, above Turner's Lane, A ſmall black HORSE, thought to be about 15 years of age. The owner is deſired to come and prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold for his keeping.

JOSEPH BESKET.

OFFICE for Confiſcated Eſtates.

Annapolis, March 6, 1782.

PURSUANT to Acts of the General Aſſembly of Maryland, will be SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, the following property, on the days, at the places, and upon the terms hereafter mentioned, viz.

At Kent county, on the premiſes, the 17th day of April, that valuable Tract of Land, late the property of Lloyd Dulany, alſo a number of fine Slaves, with Stock of every kind.

At Cheſter-Town, in Kent county, the 20th day of April, part of Kent Manor.

At Talbot Court-Houſe, the 23d day of April, a Houſe and Lot and Warehouſes, ſituate at Kingſton, late the property of the heirs of Matthias Gale; alſo the following Tracts of Land, late the property of the heirs of Anthony Richardſon, part of Turkey Neck, 125 acres; part of Mount Hope, 50 acres; Dickinſon's Plains, 286 acres and 1-3d; Richardſon's Adventure, 80 acres; Limerick, 50 acres; Hackett's Garden, 300 acres.

At Cambridge, on the 27th day of April, a Tract of Land, called Endalls's Outlett, 150 acres; Smart's Folly, 250 acres; Hamilton's Adventure, 116 acres; late the property of Alexander Hamilton; alſo a number of fine Slaves. Alſo about 1000 acres of the Manor of Nanticoke.

The manor lands to be ſold on the following terms: One-third of the ſum to be paid on the firſt day of September next, in ſpecie or bills of credit of the laſt emiſſion, at the actual value thereof; another third on the firſt day of September, 1783, in like money; and the remaining third on the firſt day of September, 1784, in like money. The purchaſers muſt give bond, with good ſecurity.

The other lands to be ſold as follows: The large tracts will be parcelled out, to ſuit the purchaſers. The ſum bid to be paid in gold or ſilver, one-third in ten days from the day of ſale, another third in twenty days from the firſt payment, and the remaining third on the 10th day of September next. Every purchaſer muſt be prepared to give bond and ſecurity on the day of ſale, otherwiſe he will forfeit his bargain, and the property ſet up a ſecond time.

All and every perſon, having any claim or demand againſt or to any of the foregoing eſtates, are requeſted to preſent the ſame, properly authenticated, to the Commiſſioners, before the day of ſale.

By Order,

¶ e. t. JO. BAXTER, Clerk.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
Wedneſday, March 13, 1782. P. M.

ON MOTION,

THE Petition from Henry Dorach was read the ſecond Time. *Ordered*, That the Petitioner have leave to bring in a Bill agreeable to the prayer of his petition, on giving three weeks previous notice of his intention in the public news-papers of this city.

Extract from the Minutes,
PETER Z. LLOYD, *Clerk of the General Aſſembly.*

IN PURSUANCE of the above Order, NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the Petitioner intends to prefer a Bill to the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly, for the vacating of a certain part of that road running through his plantation by the houſe, nearly oppoſite James Dunlap's gate, to Butler's road.

HENRY DORACH.

New-Britain, Bucks County, March 15, 1782.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
Wedneſday, March 13, 1782.

ON MOTION,

THE Petition from divers owners of the Schuylkill Point Meadows was read the ſecond time, praying leave to bring in a Bill to alter and amend the Act, intituled, "An Act to enable the owners and poſſeſſors of Schuylkill Point Meadow Land, in the county of Philadelphia, to keep the banks, dams, ſluices and flood-gates in repair, and to raiſe a fund to defray the expences thereof." Whereupon, *Ordered*, That the petitioners have leave to bring in a Bill, agreeable to the prayer of their petition, on giving previous notice thereof in the public News-papers of this city.

Extract from the Minutes,
PETER Z. LLOYD, *Clerk of the General Aſſembly.*

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, will be ſold, A certain TRACT of MEADOW GROUND, containing about 15 acres, in good repair, ſituate on Greenwich iſland, and fronting the river Delaware, joining ground of Samuel Morris and William Craig. Alſo a lot of ground in the townſhip of Moyamenſing, containing one acre, on which is erected a large barn, joining a place commonly known by the name of Garlick-hall, both late the real eſtate of Joſeph Parker, Eſq; late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed. For further particulars enquire of the widow PARKER, Adminiſtratrix, in Third ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the old Work-houſe, or ROBERT EVANS, in Fifth-ſtreet, near Race-ſtreet, Adminiſtrator to the ſaid eſtate.

Both the above places to be ſold at the Coffee-Houſe the 6th day of April next, at 6 o'clock in the evening. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

FIVE Hundred acres of valuable timber LAND, with a good Saw-Mill, ſawyer's houſe, carter's houſe, ſtable and hay-houſe thereon erected, ſituate on Oldman's creek, part in the townſhip of Woolwich, in the county of Glouceſter, and part in the townſhip of Pitts-Grove, in the county of Salem, 7 miles from Sweedſborough landing, 4 miles from Woodſtown and 24 from Coopers ferries, the land is capable of being improved into a valuable farm, with about 25 or 30 acres of meadow ground; alſo the team, waggon and timber-wheels, with every neceſſary utenſil for carrying on the mill will be ſold, if it ſhould be moſt agreeable to the purchaſer, and immediate poſſeſſion given. Any perſon inclining to view the land and mill may be ſhewn the ſame, by applying to Capt. SAWTEL ELWELL, near the premiſes.

Alſo the ruins and iron work of an old ſaw-mill, on one of the branches of Little Egg-Harbour river, about 5 miles from the Forks, where lumber may be tranſported from the mill-tail by water; with about 800 acres of pine land, and 50 acres of cedar ſwamp, moſtly cut over, but is now growing up with a great quantity of young timber, and within one mile of a large cedar ſwamp fit to cut, with a good cedar plank houſe at the mill, almoſt new. Any perſon deſirous of purchaſing may be ſhewn the ſame, by applying to HENRY SHINN, tavern-keeper, on the Egg Harbour road.

Alſo a houſe and lot, containing 4 acres of good land, fronting on New-ſtreet and Garden-ſtreet, in the town of Mount-holly; the whole in good fence. Alſo 19 acres of woodland, within half a mile of the ſaid town. For further information, apply to ZACHARIAH ROSSALL, Eſq; in Mount-holly.

One other lot in the city of Burlington, containing one acre and a quarter, now in the tenure of Amos Hutch. For further particulars enquire of the ſaid Hutch, in Burlington, or the ſubſcriber, living in Eveſham, Burlington county, State of New-Jerſey, who will make known the terms, and give indiſputable titles to the above lands. ¶ JOSIAH FOSTER.

To be SOLD or RENTED,

ABOUT thirty acres of LAND, with a new two ſtory log-houſe, with a never failing ſpring in the cellar, and two acres of watered meadow by a ſmart ſtream, and four more may be made and watered, ten acres of good plow-land, the reſt well timbered, ſituate in Vincent townſhip, Cheſter county, near French creek and the Preſbyterian and Lutheran Dutch Meeting-houſes. The premiſes may be entered on immediately. For terms apply to WILLIAM ROGERS, near ſaid place. ¶

N. B. Alſo to be ſold at the ſame place ſome good grindſtones.

To be SOLD by the ſubſcriber,

A TRACT of LAND, in the tenure of Nehemiah Dunham and Daniel Dunham, containing 706 acres, pleaſantly ſituated in the townſhips of Bethlehem and Kingwood, in Hunterdon county, Weſt New-Jerſey. The upland is good, and as there is limeſtone on the tract, the purchaſer will have it in his power to manure at a moderate expence. There is in ſaid tract about 70 acres of meadow, moſt part of which is on the South Branch of Rariton river, and is an extraordinary rich bottom. It will be ſold all together or in two plantations, as may beſt ſuit purchaſers. One half the money to be paid at the time of ſale, the remainder in ſix months, with intereſt. For further particulars, apply to ¶ 5 w. EDWARD PENINGTON.

The following Plantations to be Lett,

And may be entered upon the 25th day of March next,

ONE good PLANTATION, commonly known by the name of Spaw-Place, ſituate within one mile of the town of Mount-Holly, Weſt New-Jerſey. This plantation has a large proportion of meadow, a good houſe, ſtables and orchard. It contains in the whole about 180 acres, and is now in the tenure of Samuel Cox.

One good Plantation, ſituate within one mile of Hide's-town, Eaſt New-Jerſey, containing about 80 acres, on which is a good houſe, ſtables, orchard, and other ſuitable conveniences, now in the tenure of Richard Douglaſs.

One large Plantation, adjoining the above, containing 280 acres, with a good houſe, barn and ſtables; there is a piece of good meadow, and a large proportion of orchard of the beſt fruit, with almoſt all other conveniences neceſſary to render a farm agreeable; the whole in the tenure of Samuel Allen.

One other Plantation, adjoining the above, containing 212 acres, properly laid out in fields, in good fence, with a good houſe, barn and ſtables, and an excellent well of water before the door, a good bearing orchard of the beſt fruit, and is now in the tenure of Daniel Hutchinſon.

The above Plantations will be lett ſeparate, or together, as may beſt ſuit the appliers. For further information and terms, enquire of PETER SHIRAS, Eſq; in Mount-Holly, or JOHN SHIELDS, in Philadelphia. t. b. c. 4 w.

Abington, March 20, 1782.

LEFT in the care of William Shepherd, living in Abington, on the third of this inſtant, by Matthew Golden, a bay MARE, about ten years old, 12 or 13 hands high, and is hip-ſhot. Theſe are to deſire ſaid Golden, or any perſon claiming ſaid mare, to come within three weeks from this date, pay charges and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold for her keeping, by ¶ WILLIAM SHEPHERD.

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

A neat Aſſortment juſt received from Amſterdam, and warranted equal in Quality to any heretofore imported,

To be SOLD on moderate Terms, by

SHARP DELANY, DRUGGIST,

At the Corner of Walnut and Second-ſtreets, amongſt which are,

JALLAP,	Argent viv.	Succ. liquor.
Camphor,	Opium,	Gent.
Cantharides,	Myrrh,	Ol. juniper
Colycynth,	Zedoar,	lavendal.
Gum galban.	Calomel,	anthos,
arab,	Arſenic alb.	cinnam.
benzoin, &c.	Scill. ſic.	rhodii.
Cort. aurant.	Sal. ammon. vol.	Eſſ. limon.
Rad. liquor.	Balſ. capiv.	Eſſ. bergamot.
Sena.		

Medicine Cheſts, with proper directions, and of different prices, for ſhips, iron-works, &c. may be had at the above place. Alſo ſuch drugs as are now in uſe.